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Tributes to

Abraham Lincoln

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources providing testimonials lauding the 16th President of the United States

Europe, Asia, and Africa

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

71.2009.085.02067

HOW LINCOLN REFUSED OFFER OF ELEPHANTS

His Letter to King of Siam, Who Wanted U. S. to Raise Herds.

When the letters of the King of Siam telling of his offer of several pairs of elephants to President Lincoln were dug out of government archives recently, it was said that the President had never answered them.

Lincoln did answer, however, as pointed out in a letter in Sunday's Post-Dispatch from Mrs. Cora D. Boyd, 3414 Hawthorne boulevard. In the executive documents for the second session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, published in 1862, is found the following letter:

"Great and good friend:

"I have received your Majesty's two letters of the date of Feb. 14, 1861. I have also received in good condition the royal gifts which accompanied those letters, namely, a sword, of costly materials and exquisite workmanship; a photographic likeness of your Majesty and your Majesty's beloved daughter; and also two elephants' tusks of length and magnitude, such as indicate that they could have belonged only to an animal which was a native of Siam.

"Your Majesty's letters show an understanding that our laws forbid the President from receiving these rich presents as personal treasures. They are therefore accepted in accordance with your Majesty's desire as tokens of your good will and friendship for the American people.

Placed in Archives.

"Congress being now in session at this capital, I have had great pleasure in making known to them this manifestation of your Majesty's munificence and kind consideration.

"Under their directions the gifts will be placed among the archives of the Government, where they will remain perpetually as tokens of mutual esteem and pacific dispositions more honorable to both nations than any trophies of conquest could be.

"I appreciate most highly your Majesty's tender of good offices in forwarding to this Government a stock from which a supply of elephants might be raised on our own soil. This Government would not hesitate to avail itself of so generous an offer if the object were one which could be made practically useful in the present condition of the United States. Our political jurisdiction, however, does not reach a latitude so low as to favor the multiplication of the elephant, and steam on land as well as on water, has been our best and most efficient agent of transportation in internal commerce.

"I shall have occasion at no distant day to transmit to your Majesty some token of indication of the high sense which this Government entertains of your Majesty's friendship.

"Meantime, wishing for your Majesty a long and happy life, and for the generous and emulous people of Siam the highest possible prosperity, I commend both to the blessing of Almighty God.

"Your good friend,

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

King's Message.

The king was explicit on the technique of elephant culture.

After the customary flourishing royal greeting, King Somdetch Phra Paramendr Maha Mongkut finally confesses that he has learned from an American naval captain that there are no elephants in America.

"Elephants are regarded," he says, "as the most remarkable of the large quadrupeds by the Americans, so that, if anyone has an elephant's tusk of large size, and will deposit it in any public place, people come by thousands, crowding to see it, saying, 'it is a wonderful thing.' Also, though formerly there were no camels on the continent, the Americans have sought for and purchased them; some from Arabia and some from Europe, and now camels propagate their race, and are serviceable and of benefit to the country, and are already numerous in America.

"Having heard this, it has occurred to us that if, on the continent of America, there should be several pairs of young male and female elephants turned loose in forests where there was abundance of water and grass . . . and all were forbidden to molest them, to attempt to raise them would be well. And if the climate there should prove favorable to the elephants, we are of opinion that after a while they will increase until there be large herds, as there are here on the continent of Asia, until the inhabitants of America will be able to catch and tame them and use them as beasts of burden, making them of benefit to the country, since elephants, being animals of great size and strength, can bear burdens and travel through uncleared woods and matted jungles where no carriage and cart roads have yet been made."

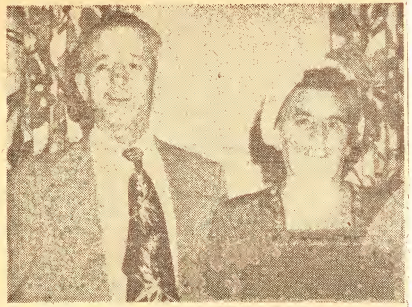
On the Care of Elephants.

The King gives neat directions of how the elephants should be called for and asks for an answer on as "early a day as possible." Then he dates the letter "Thursday, the fifth night of the waxing moon, in the lunar month of Phagun, the fourth month from the commencement of the cold season, in the year of Monkey, second decade Siamese astronomical year, 1222, corresponding to the solar date of the 14th of February, anno Christi, 1861."

Foreign mail was a matter of years in those days and Lincoln did not reply until Feb. 3, 1862. So it was probably some time later that the good King of Siam learned that Honest Abe had turned down his offer.

Good Afternoon

A Personal Chat with Art McGinley



Mr. and Mrs. Frank Panazza of 131 Newfield Ave. are today celebrating their 30th wedding anniversary. They have two children: Mrs. Ray Machowski of Wilson and Armand Panazza of Hartford and two grandchildren, Kathleen and Patricia.

They received many messages of congratulation today.

* * *

Lincoln is my greatest American, the shining example for today and for generations unborn.

I confided this sentiment one day about two years ago to Dr. Louis A. Warren of Fort Wayne, Ind., an eminent authority on the martyred President. Dr. Warren has devoted his life to research on "Honest Abe" and to writing of little known phases of his life.

He publishes "Lincoln Lore" each week under the auspices of the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company and, after I had told him of my deep reverence for the Civil War President, he said he would send me occasional issues of the publication.

Two such arrived this morning and I find much of interest in them.

* * *

Many Japanese Revere Lincoln

One issue is devoted to the story of the interest in Lincoln among the Japanese and of how many in far-off Japan have had him for long years as their model.

"As early as 1895," writes Dr. Warren, "books about Lincoln in the Japanese language began to appear and only Germany and France can boast of more Lincoln volumes in foreign tongues. Just recently Shunichi Takeuchi, who lives in Japan and who subscribes to "Lincoln Lore," presented to the Lincoln National Life Foundation six books on Lincoln in the Japanese language, all published in 1950."

Between the years 1926-1930 the Abraham Lincoln Association at Springfield, Ill., collaborated with the American-Japan Society to conduct a Lincoln essay contest in Japan. Open to Japanese students of any government, private or public college or "middle school," the contest was won by Miss Somiko Tukuda and her essay published, this book still is in circulation in Japan.

During the days before the war with Japan, the most noted expounder of the Lincoln story in Japan was Toyohiko Kagawa. He was considered one of the world's half dozen outstanding contributors to the welfare of humanity.

Mr. Kagawa came to America in 1936, visited Springfield, Ill., and also New Salem and then visited the site of the Lincoln home in Spencer County and the place where Lincoln's mother lies buried.

The most impressive incident during his time in America came

when he went to Louisville. Taken ill, he was ordered to bed by a physician, but instead ordered a taxicab and traveled 120 miles to carry out a resolution he had made before leaving his native land to visit Lincoln's birthplace.

* * *

Bombs Destroy Lincoln Library

It was ironic that in World War II the fine Lincoln library owned by Jiuji Kasai, president of the America-Japanese Cultural Society and of recent years the leader out there in disseminating information about Abraham Lincoln, was destroyed by bombs.

Mr. Kasai, a graduate of the University of Chicago and of Harvard Business School, was a member of the Japanese Diet as the war between the United States and Japan drew on and the most vigorous opponent of the war in that body.

He was a speaker, along with John D. Rockefeller III, at the celebration in Tokyo on Lincoln's Birthday this year; his subject, "Lincoln's Ideals and the Japanese-American Alliance."

In his speech, Mr. Kasai expressed the hope Abraham Lincoln may have a voice in the consummation of "a new birth of freedom which the world sorely needs, and Japan seems ready for the annunciation."

* * *

The Emperor Put Lincoln First

The influence of Abraham Lincoln throughout the world is beyond estimate.

Deified by his own people, an Emperor of Japan once put Lincoln above himself, saying "the greatest personality in world history is Abraham Lincoln."

Lincoln's place in history is wholly different from the niche George Washington occupies; this is due, I believe, to "Honest Abe" having been so essentially of the people, wholly free from pomp and pride.

* * *

Lincoln Cartoons

The Lincoln National Life Foundation advisory board has judged a cartoon by Hugh M. Hutton of the "Philadelphia Inquirer" the best of the 1951 Lincoln Day cartoons; it shows a globe split asunder with the United Nations flag on one half, the flag of Soviet Russia on the other half and below the words, "Cannot endure half slave, half free" . . . Another cartoon, winning mention, shows Stalin holding a dove labeled 'Peace" and Lincoln saying to Stalin, "You can't fool all the people all the time."

* * *

Search for little-known incidents in the life of Lincoln goes on unceasingly with my friend, Dr. Warren, devoting his life to the task.

Hartford Courant 1951

Foch, Marshall

CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE: NOVEMBER 6, 1921.

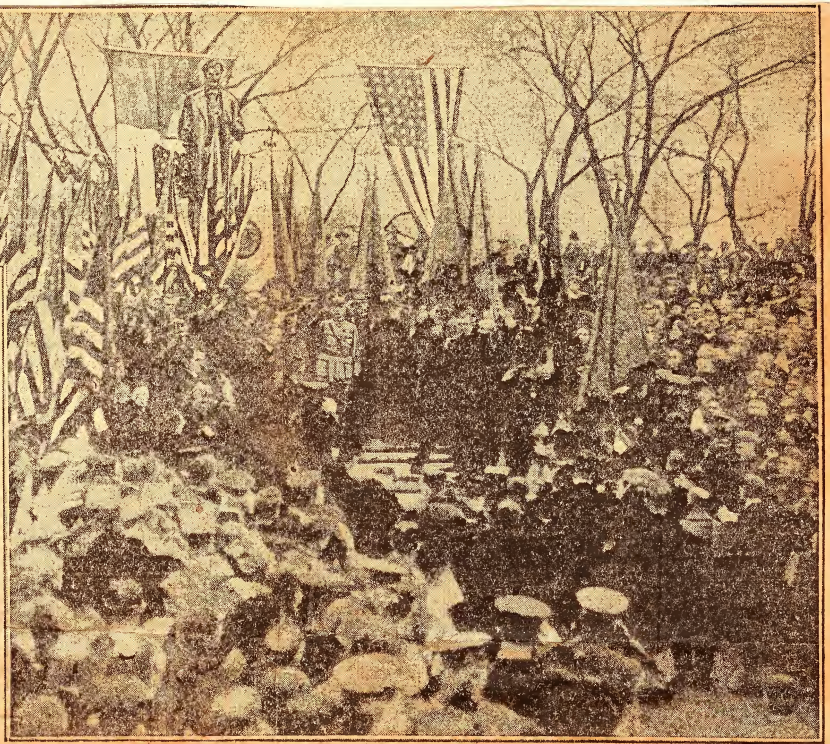
MARSHAL FOCH PAYS HOMAGE TO LINCOLN

Tribune cameramen found the countenance of Marshal Foch a most interesting study yesterday. The seven closeups shown here were taken at various stages of yesterday's great reception to the former allied generalissimo. They register various emotions from joy to solemnity, and it is not hard to pick out the one which depicts the sincere reverence with which the French warrior confronted the bronze likeness of Abraham Lincoln.

[TRIBUNE Photo.]

OLD

Here Marshal Foch is shown rev-
ently placing a wreath at the foot
Lincoln's statue.



This picture shows the impressive setting wherein Marshal Foch paid homage yesterday to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. The marshal is saluting the assembled throng from the base of the Lincoln monument in acknowledgment of cheers. At his left is Maj. Gen. Milton J. Foreman, commander of the Illinoi: National guard.

Lincoln Wouldn't Recognize Russia.

Editor The St. Louis Star: Rabbi Isserman is right when he said Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln clearly enunciated the principle that a nation's internal policies are its own affairs. Now what else did Washington say? "The very idea of the power and right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government." Lincoln said: "Let us at all times remember that all American citizens are brothers of a common country, and should dwell together in the bonds of fraternal feeling."

These two sayings prove to me in face of all facts that have been brought to light that neither Washington nor Lincoln would countenance any recognition of a foreign power that is fostering class hatred, atheism and revolution.

The internal affairs of Russia are properly their own and so the internal affairs of America are our own. Possibly when Russia discontinues sending its paid revolutionary agents into this country the United States will recognize Soviet Russia. The Sons of the American Revolution are right in their stand. A CITIZEN.

ST. LOUIS MO. STAR
JAN 8 1931 J20

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

HOUSTON OFFICE

TO Dr. L. A. Warren DATE Jan. 23, 1936

SUBJECT

Dear Doctor:

The attached clipping in today's Houston Post came to my eye. I know you will be glad to have it as it is so directly in line with some of your Houston remarks.

Yours sincerely

D. F. Aldrich

* * *

When John Royal, vice president of the National Broadcasting company, visited Hollywood recently, we chatted about his summer trip to Europe. He was presented with the opportunity of meeting the president of Switzerland. When Royal arrived in the president's study, he was at once intrigued by the portrait of a familiar face. It was a lone picture in the room, and finally the broadcasting official asked the identity of its original. With no more than a slight pause in conversation, the president of Switzerland said, "It is an oil of your president, Abraham Lincoln. We like him over here."

* * *

IF THIS LETTER CALLS FOR A REPLY, USE THE BOTTOM OR REVERSE SIDE OF THE DUPLICATE COPY ATTACHED

CURIOUS BITS OF HISTORY.

By A. W. MACY.

A ROMAN TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN.

About a year after the death of President Lincoln there was found in the basement of the White House a large stone with an inscription, in Italian, of which this is a translation: "To Abraham Lincoln, President for the second time of the American republic, citizens of Rome present this stone, from the wall of Servius Tullius, by which the memory of each of those brave assertors of liberty may be associated." No one about the White House knew anything about the stone, or had ever heard of it. No one remembered having heard Lincoln speak of it. It seems that after his re-election these Roman patriots, wishing to show their admiration of his character and their appreciation of his work, took this stone from the wall of the wise and just old Roman Emperor, had the inscription placed upon it, and sent it to him as a testimonial. It is believed that in order to avoid notoriety, and in keeping with his modest nature, he quietly placed the stone in the basement and said nothing about it to any one. It may now be seen in the custodian's room of the Lincoln Monument at Springfield, where it was placed by direction of Congress.

(Copyright, 1911, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

To-morrow—"Some Wildcat Railroading."

Our Little World

AGAIN we say, "This is a small world." The other day over in Kyoto, Japan, Doshisha College held a ballot on the relative standing of outstanding heroes. As was, of course, a foregone conclusion, Japan's immortal warrior, Nogi, held first place, and also second choice fell to one of their own nationals, Takamori. But a fairly close third came Abraham Lincoln, two points ahead of Togo. Then in the following order came Mussolini, Edison, Tolstoy, Washington, and Henry Ford. Napoleon did not place, nor Nelson, nor Dewey, despite the Japanese admiration for naval prowess. But further down the line among those who received but a few votes we find three more great Americans. Yes, Lindbergh, of course, though not as heavily backed as might have been expected or as that name would have earned ballots in any and all European countries. Here also we find Douglas Fairbanks and Babe Ruth. The shot at Lexington may have sounded 'round the world, but not more loudly than the mighty swats of the home-run monarch.—*The Times-Picayune* (New Orleans).

JOURNAL OF

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William A. Meese George W. Smith Andrew Russel
H. W. Clendenin Edward C. Page

Applications for membership in the Society may be sent to the Secretary of the Society, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield, Illinois.

Membership Fee, One Dollar—Paid Annually. Life Membership, $25.00

VOL. XII. OCTOBER, 1919. No. 3.

KING ALBERT AND QUEEN ELIZABETH OF BELGIUM VISIT SPRINGFIELD, OCTOBER 21, 1919.

When the tall King, who like King Saul of Tarsus, stands head and shoulders above his fellowmen, alighted from the train at the Chicago and Alton Station, Tuesday afternoon, October 21, 1919, he with his tall son and short and slender wife presented such a family group as one often sees among the plain citizens of our country.

There seems to be none of the "Divinity that doth hedge about a King" hanging about either King Albert or his royal mate but just an appearance of common humanity that brought the crowd of spectators at once into an atmosphere of sympathy with the royal family.

The ceremonies at the station on the arrival of the royal party were brief and simple. When the King and his party alighted from the train, they were escorted across the station

platform to the small raised platform that had been constructed at the southwest corner of the building and here Governor Lowden spoke his words of welcome as follows:

"Your Majesties: Our people felt as though they had received a blow when your country was violated. They felt with the whole earth, the hardships and the tragedy and the suffering of your innocent, civilian population. You were followed with admiration by the American people for your courage and your devotion to your people in those tragic days.

"Now we hope that Belgium will speedily recover from the ravages of war, that she will speedily bind up her wounds and that her people will enter upon new paths of peace and happiness, and show to all the world that after all the best security of a nation rests upon justice and courage and honor. Illinois welcomes you, and is happy to welcome you. It welcomes you with a simple welcome, but it is a whole hearted welcome."

During this speech King Albert did not take his eyes from Governor Lowden's face. His expression told that the words touched his heart, and in a voice thrilled with emotion he made response:

"Your Excellency: I thank you very much for your friendly speech. The Queen and myself are deeply touched by the warm welcome received here. Let me thank you heartily for the kind words you have for my country and myself. I shall always remember, and my countrymen will be glad when they hear of the friendliness you have for them.

"A visit to the United States would not have been complete without a visit to the city of Springfield and the resting place of one of the greatest American citizens."

The Queen and Mrs. Lowden were seated on the platform during the speaking which consumed but a few minutes. As the King spoke the last word the band burst forth in "The Star Spangled Banner." The King and all the party which had

turned toward the waiting automobiles came to a halt and stood at salute until the last strain died away. The automobiles were parked in the space east of the station and the embarkment for the trip to the cemetery was soon effected and the automobiles winding their way between solid masses of cheering humanity took their way toward Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Sharing the welcome extended to royalty, the most prominent figures in the party besides the King, Queen and Prince were Ambassador Brand Whitlock and his wife, who were welcomed not so much in their official capacity as in the character of home coming neighbors long absent. As the party alighted from the train the tall form of Brand Whitlock was easily recognized by the eager crowd who gave him hearty cheers as they did the King. Mr. Whitlock resided in Springfield, 1893–1897. On June 8, 1895, he married Ella Brainerd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gideon R. Brainerd of Springfield. Mrs. Whitlock has many relatives and friends in the city.

The scene at the Lincoln Monument when King Albert performed the sacred rite for which he had made his pilgrimage to the tomb of Lincoln was an impressive one.

On entering the Mausoleum at the Monument, the King stood for a moment in the attitude of prayer and then bowing three times before the sarcophagus, he made the sign of the cross being joined in this observance by Queen Elizabeth and Prince Leopold who accompanied him.

On coming out of the Mausoleum, King Albert said to Governor Lowden and other members of the party:

"It is a duty of gratitude toward the American Nation and a duty of respect toward one not only of your country but one of the World's best citizens to come here to Springfield to honor President Lincoln's memory," he said. "Honesty and straightforwardness, absolute faith in the future of the nation, indomitable courage in facing the nation's enemies, firm and enlight-

ened statesmanship. These virtues have been personified by your illustrious president."

"On the Nineteenth of November, 1863, he said in his celebrated address at Gettysburg: 'The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus so nobly advanced.'

"We who are here today, coming from a far distant country can never forget what President Lincoln has done and we will find in his noble example, the strength of fairness which makes a ruler desire to be dedicated in his country and to that always unfinished work of progress, welfare and ideals which this great man has so nobly advanced."

From the monument the party returned to the city and the King, Queen and Prince were taken to the Lincoln Home where they spent a short time. Mrs. Mary Edwards Brown and her sister, Miss Georgia Edwards, custodians of the Lincoln Home, were assisted in showing the royal party around by the Misses Florence and Harriet Lowden. Also assisting were Mrs. B. H. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Keys, Mrs. John C. Lanphier, Miss Mary Remann, Henry C. Remann, Mrs. Thomas Jarrett, Mrs. Fred N. Morgan, Dr. and Mrs. George F. Stericker, Mrs. I. A. Irwin.

The King and Queen and Prince were taken into every room of the house. Queen Elizabeth was presented by Mrs. Brown with a large basket of roses. King Albert was given a memento made from a clapboard taken from the house of Lincoln and mounted with a bronze head of Lincoln. Each member of the royal party was given a postcard from the home.

While at the Lincoln Home, Mrs. Whitlock presented to the Queen, Miss Mary Remann, who had been one of Mrs. Whitlock's earliest teachers. Queen Elizabeth congratulated Miss Reman upon her successful teaching of her early pupil.

The crowd at the station filled all the streets surrounding the building and even the roofs in the vicinity were covered with eager sightseers.

Governor Lowden and Mrs. Lowden and their daughters, Florence and Harriet, were given a warm welcome when they appeared to take their places with the reception committee.

Prominent among the reception committee were Mayor Charles T. Baumann of Springfield, Secretary of State Louis L. Emmerson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction Francis G. Blair, William H. Conkling, Clinton L. Conkling, Robert C. Lanphier, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, and members of the Governor's staff and City Council.

Companies A and B of the Seventh Regiment of Illinois Reserve Militia and Company D of the Fifth Regiment, together with a number of other officers acted as guard and special escort.

Following the visit to the Lincoln Home the party went to the Union Station where they took train for Cincinnati.

Dr. Cyril Vermeren, Belgian Consul in Chicago, after greeting the Belgian prelate, Cardinal Mercier, in Chicago, Tuesday morning, at the special request of the King was among those who greeted King Albert and Queen Elizabeth on their arrival in Springfield, Tuesday afternoon. Dr. Vermeren, with three companions, was summoned by telegraph from Chicago by the King to meet him here.

With the Belgian consul was Felix J. Streyckmans, formerly of Springfield, Rev. Julius E. Devos and Charles Woulters, the latter two gentlemen both of Chicago.

Complete Program As Arranged and Carried Out for the Visit of the King and Queen of Belgium and Their Party.

Program for King's visit to Springfield, Tuesday, October 21, 1919:

5:30 p. m.	Arrival of the royal party at the Chicago and Alton Station from St. Louis.
5:30–5:40	Formal introductions to the members of the royal party of the members of the reception committee headed by Governor Lowden, Mayor Baumann and Clinton L. Conkling.
5:40–5:55	Address of welcome by Governor Lowden and response by King Albert.
5:55–6:05	Seating in automobiles preparatory to driving to Lincoln's Monument.
6:05–6:15	Trip to Oak Ridge Cemetery.
6:15–6:40	The paying of tribute to Lincoln by King Albert.
6:40–6:50	Trip to the Lincoln Home.
6:50–7:10	Spent at the Lincoln Home.
7:10–7:20	Trip to the Baltimore and Ohio Station.
7:20–7:30	Leave taking of the royal party.
7:30	Departure for Cincinnati.

Route of Parade.

Going Out.—Leaving the Chicago and Alton Station at Third and Washington Streets; east on Washington to Fourth Street; north on Fourth to Dodge Street; west on Dodge Street to Third Street; north on Third Street to North Grand Avenue; west on North Grand Avenue to Monumental Avenue; North on Monumental Avenue to Lincoln's tomb.

Returning.—South on Monumental Avenue to North Grand Avenue; east on North Grand Avenue to Third Street; south on Third Street to Dodge Street; east to Fourth Street; south on Fourth Street to Cook Street; east on Cook Street to Eighth Street; north on Eighth Street to Lincoln Home.

Party leaving Lincoln Home. North on Eighth Street to Adams Street; west on Adams to Sixth Street; north on Sixth Street to Union Station, Fifth, Sixth and Madison Streets, unloading party at the South entrance of ladies' waiting room, Union Station.

MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL BELGIAN PARTY.

His Majesty, the King of the Belgians.

Her Majesty, the Queen of the Belgians.

His Royal Highness, Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant.

His Excellency, the Belgian Ambassador, Baron de Cartier de Marchienne.

The Countess Chislaine de Caraman-Chimay, Lady in waiting to Her Majesty.

Lieutenant General Baron Jacques, Commander of the Third Division of the Belgian Army.

Colonel Tilkens of the General Staff Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty.

Major of Artillery, Count Guy d'Oultremont, Adjutant of the Court.

Mr. Max Leo Gerard, Secretary to His Majesty.

Mr. Charles Graux, Secretary to Her Majesty.

Lieutenant of Cavalry, Goffinet, Officer of Ordnance to His Majesty.

Lieutenant Colonel Nolf, Physician to Their Majesties.

Mr. Pol Le Tellier, Secretary of the Belgian Embassy.

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS AND OTHERS ACCOMPANYING THE KING.

Mr. Brand Whitlock.

Mrs. Brand Whitlock.

Major-General William M. Wright, U. S. A.

Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, U. S. N.

Mr. Jefferson Caffery, Secretary of Embassy of the United States.

Colonel Patterson, U. S. A. Aide to Major-General Wright.

J. M. Nye, Chief of Special Agents Department of State.

The order of seating in the automobiles was as follows:

Car I.	His Majesty, the King of the Belgians; Governor Lowden of Illinois.
Car II.	Her Majesty, the Queen of the Belgians; Mrs. Lowden.
Car III.	His Royal Highness, Princess Leopold, Duke of Brabant; The Mayor of Springfield.
Car IV.	The Belgian Ambassador, Baron de Cartier de Marchienne; Mr. Clinton L. Conkling.
Car V.	The American Ambassador, Mr. Brand Whitlock; Mr. L. L. Emmerson, Secretary of State.
Car VI.	Mrs. Brand Whitlock; Mrs. Clinton L. Conkling.
Car VII.	The Countess C. Chislaine de Caraman-Chimay, lady in waiting to Her Majesty; Mr. Francis G. Blair, Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Car VIII.	Lieut. Gen. Baron Jacques, Commander of the Third Division of the Army; Major Gen. William M. Wright, U. S. A.

'We Essentially Seek The Same Thing'

By Fidel Castro

PARADE MAGAZINE • APRIL 1, 1984 • PAGE 5

WE HAVE ALWAYS HARBORED the most sincere feelings of admiration and affection toward the people of the United States for their enterprising, dedicated, persevering, altruistic and idealistic spirit. They are also a very creative people. I have harbored these feelings ever since I first became acquainted with the history of their independence struggles and the concepts contained in the 1776 Declaration. These continue to be and will always be evident truths. Those ideas greatly influenced Cuban revolutionaries from our independence struggles to our Socialist revolution.

We essentially seek the same things but in different eras and historical conditions. Progressive ideas, as life itself, also evolve. In my defense, when I was tried for the rebel action of the Moncada [his 1953 attack on army barracks in Santiago], I invoked, among others, the ideas from the 1776 Declaration.

I likewise greatly admire Lincoln, his humble origin, his life and his work.

I also admire the United States as the melting pot that has blended men and women of all origins, religions and ideas into a great nation, even though this melting pot has still much to blend whenever I think about the fate of the Indians, the Blacks and the Hispanics.

The Americans' noble feelings, altruism and idealism, however, have not always been well directed. Not seldom—although always under the guise of noble and just purposes—selfishness, expansionism and chauvinism were enhanced and used to commit atrocious actions, such as the mutilation and seizure of Mexican territory, the occupation of the Isthmus of Panama and of Puerto Rico, the repeated interventions in numerous small, weak and poor nations of the Caribbean and Central America, the Vietnam War and the invasion of Grenada, to mention but some examples. Not few came to consider this last and unglorious episode as a merit and a victory.

But whenever the people of the United States were led to commit unjust actions, demagogic appeals were made to their generous and noble soul. Freedom was always invoked, and, as someone has said, many crimes have been committed throughout history in its name. We have suffered from that policy in our nation. At times, attempts have been made—and are still being made—to eliminate me physically. As you can see, I am being candid in passing this critical judgment. But as a personally convinced revolutionary, and due to deeply rooted principles, we shall never blame the people for the responsibilities of governments and systems. In this case, more than ever before, one must render unto God the things that are God's and unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's.

'We have never sown feelings of hostility toward the people of the United States'

In our homeland—and all U.S. citizens who have visited us in the past 25 years can bear witness to this—we have never sown and shall never sow feelings of hostility and hatred toward the people of the United States. I have always made it my personal concern to stress their great virtues and merits. The hospitality and respectful and friendly treatment U.S. citizens find here are the result of that policy and of our people's education. We are staunch and unyielding revolutionaries, but we are not fanatics. For us, the evident truths are never those that may be inculcated through lies, demagogy or by appealing to the lowly passions that man may harbor but only those we are capable of reasoning and thinking through calmly and profoundly.

We wish the people of the United States peace, which is the same as wishing all mankind peace; and we wish them security and progress, which is what we also wish for all peoples. I am convinced that one day the people of Cuba and the United States will live in complete peace and friendship.

The Louisville Times
February 4, 1959

Germans Help GI's Build Lincoln Cabin

Frankfurt, Germany, Feb. 4 (AP)—With timber donated by a Taunus Mountain village, American soldiers have built a duplicate of Abe Lincoln's log cabin birthplace in front of Amerikahaus, the American cultural center in downtown Frankfurt.

Ceremonies will be held there on February 12, the 150th anniversary of Lincoln's birth, and there are plans to make it a permanent monument. The villagers' timber donation was in gratitude for GI help during a blizzard a few years ago.

Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette
February 13, 1959

EVEN SOVIETS HONOR LINCOLN

MOSCOW (AP) — Many Soviet people were reminded that Thursday was Abraham Lincoln's 150th birthday. That face and a brief biographical sketch appeared on calendar memo pads in thousands of homes and offices. The magazine New Times carried a laudatory piece about Lincoln.

San Antonio Express
January 17, 1958

Chinese Pick Abe Lincoln

TOKYO (UP) — Ten thousand graduates from 200 high schools throughout Japan, polled on historical figures they respect the most, put Abraham Lincoln in first place and Jesus Christ in eighth.

Their ratings: 1. Lincoln. 2. Japanese bacteriologist Hideyo Noguchi. E. Keio University founder Yukichi Fukuzawa. 4. Florence Nightingale. 5. Japanese scholar Sontoku Ninomiya. 6. Madame Curie. 7. Thomas Edison. 8. Christ 9. Prince Shotoku. 10. Alfred Nobel.

Takahira

SPEECH OF THE JAPANESE MINISTER, MR TAKAHIRA, BEFORE THE CREVE COEUR CLUB BANQUETERS IN SPRINGFIELD, ILL., EVENING OF FEBRUARY 12, 1905.

Talked of Lincoln.

In introducing his remarks the speaker said:

"I feel highly gratified to be able to avail myself of your courteous invitation to attend your banquet this evening, which is given in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of your great martyred president, Abraham Lincoln.

"I first received your invitation, if you remember right, as long ago as last March. You gave me ample time to prepare a good speech, but I confess I have spent the most of it carelessly, as I have always thought I had plenty of time to do, and when I began to prepare my speech a few days ago, I found Lincoln's greatness as a man and public servant has been exhaustively described in his so many 'lifes' and biographies that all patriotic citizens of this country must be fully familiar with it. There is no room for any additional remarks from such a stranger as myself.

"If, however, I should be required to say what has impressed me most strongly in his life and character, I would mention that the nobleness of his heart and the generosity of his mind amply verified in every detail by his acts and conduct which leave no trace of personal motives in his management of public affairs, but abound in every proof of the sincerity of a desire for the benefit of his country and fellow beings, are fully illustrative of the life and character of a statesman, idealized by all men of every nationality. Mr. Lincoln, therefore, left in his life a great example of a public man, not only of his own, but of all countries. So it is no wonder that his fame is worldwide and adorns the universal history of the modern age as one of the greatest men that ever lived.

Lincoln the Diplomat.

"Another feature of his life which appears particularly interesting and instructive to me as a diplomat was his method of conducting foreign affairs of this country. The civil war did as much to endanger the international position of the United States as it threatened the internal solidity of the union and in such a great adversity it must have required extraordinary power of foresight and precision as well as the unusual faculty of resolution and courage to handle so intricate questions of foreign affairs as the United States had to face at that time.

"It is true that Mr. Lincoln had a great, able man for his secretary of state in the person of William H. Seward, but if his biography which I have read were to be depended on, Mr. Lincoln had often to examine himself some important diplomatic documents drawn by Seward with great skill and care and to amend them in many particulars in order to communicate to the powers interested the exact motives and intentions of the American government with those straightforward and forceful expressions coupled with the sense of moderation and dignity which made the American diplomacy so famous at the chancelleries of those powers. Those who learned to admire his method of diplomatic transaction called it 'Lincoln diplomacy'—the diplomacy which upheld the dignity and interest of the United States when she still remained in a less important position and under very adverse circumstances.

"Mr. John Hay, who was once President Lincoln's private secretary, said in speaking on American diplomacy: 'The briefest expression of our rule of conduct is perhaps the Monroe doctrine and the golden rule.' The origin of the Monroe doctrine as the policy to be observed in the affairs of this hemisphere is too well known to every one to require any explanation. But Mr. Hay's expression of the golden rule as the rule of American diplomacy attracted great admiration of every student of international affairs when it was announced, as the idea was not only plausible in expression, but irresistible in effect and it was considered most adapted to this country from the viewpoint of its dignity as well as its interest."

Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., of Massachusetts, responded to the toast, "Liberty and the Union." And Professor Freeman dwelt on the "Life of Lincoln."

J WR

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 8, 1918.

IN a few weeks fifty-three years will have passed since the death of Lincoln, and on February 12 the 109th anniversary of his birth will be celebrated; yet his words and precepts are ringing throughout the world as they have never rung before. Statesmen of Europe and the orient are pointing the way in the present emergencies with quotations from his speeches and private utterances and prophesying the final settlement and adjustment of the world crisis by the light of his experience.

The civilized countries of the world are paying him cheerful tribute and memorializing him in literature, bronze and on canvas for other generations yet to come. There are biographies and collections of his speeches and debates in Japanese and Chinese; Westminster Abbey is to have a memorial of him to place side by side with the immortals of the earth; France and Italy wish to commemorate him in a distinguished way, and the people of the nation he loved so well and served so faithfully are building to his memory in the federal capital the chaste and beautiful memorial now nearing completion.

Bonwell Express

Friday, February 12, 1937

Abraham Lincoln Encircles the Globe

By Leroy McGuire

What might well be called "The Lincoln Trail" encircles the globe.

The ideas, ideals and inspiration of the life of Abraham Lincoln have made Lincoln just as much a hero and an ideal to young Koera, and young China as he is to England and America.

The Lincoln shrines in England are numerous and in significant locations. Most prominent is the St. Gaudens statue which stands just opposite Westminster Abbey . . . It is a thrilling experience for an American to come out of this great Abbey, rich with its marbles and memorials; silent with its hallowed history; musty with great age; and run directly into something familiar and sacred to every American heart—the face and form of Lincoln. . . .

Another London Lincoln Memorial is what is called "The Lincoln Tower" of Christ church, Westminster Bridge Road. Without doubt there is no tower of its kind in any other church on earth, not even in the United States. Into the stone fabric of this tower, in red, white, and blue stones and tile are worked the stars and stripes, so that, as one comes down Westminster Road one sees, against the sky, the American flag. This sight to a lonely American, wandering in a foreign land, is impressive. . . .

The Lincoln Memorial at Edinburgh, Scotland, is a memorial to Scottish-American soldiers who fell in the Civil war, and was the first monument erected to Lincoln on European shores. . . .

From Europe the trail of Lincoln leaps to the Oriental world. While there are no material monuments erected to this Occidental in the Oriental world, there is something vastly more enduring: the political ideals of Lincoln have somehow reached the souls of Orientals.

When I visited Korea during the days of the great Independence Movement, I heard educated Korean boys continually speaking of "Leen-koln." It was a beautiful thing to hear these boys pronounce that name. "He is our Leen-koln as well as yours!" said one of the American-educated Korean leaders.

I found the same thing true in China among the "Young Chinese Student" group. I found the same spirit in the Philippines. . . .

So the Lincoln Trail, as it might be called, starts in that little, obscure town of Hodgensville, Ky., and runs from there into Illinois, Salem, Springfield; and from there to Washington, D. C., and back to Springfield again, where Lincoln is buried; and then it starts out again to be a world trail. It leaps to the shores of Europe, and thence to the Oriental world; until it literally encircles the globe.

King Leopold of Belgium.

Brussels, September 8, 1908.

DEAR SIR:

I have not that fitness for estimating Abraham Lincoln which would permit me to join with those who in the United States wish to celebrate the memory of that illustrious American citizen, but, knowing the very lively patriotism and the noble philanthropic aspirations which animated him, I do homage to these great sentiments.

Accept my salutations.

(Signed) LEOPOLD.

Northwestern Univ. Advocate 2/3/09

LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM.

President Diaz of Mexico.

Mexico City, Mexico.

Despues del Immortal Washington, el muy Ilustre Abraham Lincoln es el mayor factor de la alta civilizasion americana. PORFIRIO DIAZ.

TRANSLATION.

After immortal Washington, most illustrious Abraham Lincoln is the greatest factor in lofty American civilization. PORFIRIO DIAZ.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

One of the streets of Palermo is named after President Lincoln. This was done by order of the Marquis of Rudini, the new premier of Italy, who was mayor of Palermo at the time of Lincoln's assassination.

THE ROMAN LIBERALS TO LINCOLN.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: To my letter in the *Nation* of March 5 I have received interesting replies from Mr. Hugh McLellan, of New York, and from Mr. E. S. Johnson, curator of the Lincoln Monument at Springfield, Ill. It is certain that the stone from the wall of Servius Tullius with an inscription in honor of Lincoln has been since 1870 in Springfield, and since 1871 in the eastern interior wall of Memorial Hall. Mr. McLellan has sent me the "History and Description of the Lincoln Monument," by J. C. Power (Springfield, 1872), which contains a photographic reproduction of the stone and what is known of its history in America. The stone was found in the basement of the White House in 1866; thence it was transferred to the crypt of the Capitol. In the *Congressional Globe* of April 11, 1870, I find a motion of Congressman Peters, of Maine, to warrant its transference to the Botanical Gardens in Washington. It was on June 17 that Congressman Cullom, of Illinois, amended this resolution, requesting its delivery to the Lincoln Monument Association, which was done the following month. Cullom's speech on that occasion appears in the *Globe* under that date.

Between the documents that Gerardi unearthed in Rome and those cited by Power there is considerable discrepancy. The *Address* published in Rome in 1865 (July) specifically states that the stone was sent in commemoration of Lincoln's death. In this case, the theory of shipment on the unfortunate Uhla sounds plausible enough. It is clear in any case that the stone must have been addressed to the President of the United States, which fact explains its presence in the White House. It is quite incredible that the stone could have so been delivered to the private residence of President Johnson, entirely without his knowledge, or that his efforts, as described by Power, to find out something about the stone in 1866 should have been wholly in vain. The inscription on the stone reads: *Abrahamo Lincolnio Region. Foederat. Americ. Praesidi. II,* etc.: "To Abraham Lincoln President of the United States *for the second time. . . .*" In view of this, it would seem that the stone must have arrived during April or May in Washington addressed to Lincoln, and during the confusion attendant in the White House on his assassination and the subsequent illness of Mrs. Lincoln, was overlooked for the moment and then finally forgotten. The Roman *Address* must simply have utilized the emotion aroused by Lincoln's death to give an actual news value to the announcement of the earlier action of the Liberals, really taken on a different occasion. The essential point, in any event, is that even if the stone was aboard the Uhla, it was ultimately able to record its message of affection and esteem from the Roman patriots above the tomb of Abraham Lincoln.

Arthur Livingston.

Columbia University, April 1.

The Nation, March 5, 1914.

THE ROMAN LIBERALS TO LINCOLN.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Among the echoes of Lincoln's assassination in Europe one that is little known in America is the action of the Liberals of Papal Rome on the receipt of the news of the Liberator's death. The war for emancipation in the United States had not been without its emotional effect on the struggling Italians, especially in Rome, where the future was not yet clear. Regretting that the Roman Unionists, "still severed from the bosom of the great Italian family," had not had "from the theocratic powers still in control, a worthy interpreter of their sorrow for the horrible crime," the Liberal Committee proceeded to independent and tangible action. The *Agger* of Servius Tullius had recently been excavated in Rome, and the name of the early Roman King was heralded as the champion of popular liberty against patrician oppression. A group of young Liberals, headed by Domenico Ricci, Alessandro Doria, and Pietro Jonni, secretly removed from the *Agger* a block of stone, on which was cut the following inscription in Latin: *The Citizens of Rome Dedicate to Abraham Lincoln President of the United States This Stone from the Agger of Servius Tullius That the Memory of These Champions of Liberty May Be Passed on United to Posterity. MDCCCLXV.* The memorial was delivered to Mr. Stielmann, American Consul at Leghorn. It was embarked, August 4, 1865, on the English steamer Uhla for the United States. The Uhla, however, was wrecked on the Bermudas in September of that year. Inquiries of the donors at Washington and with Mr. Stielmann received no reply. F. Gerardi, writing in *Fanfulla della Domenica*, February 25, 1912, shows that the stone was saved from the wreck and for some time lay on the beach in the Bermudas, whence ultimately it disappeared. So far as we know, no recognition of this courtesy was ever received from the United States. Arthur Livingston.

Columbia University, February 27.

— It is rumored that the municipality of Naples propose to change the name of Toledo street to that of Lincoln street. A street in Palermo has already received the latter name.

Wash Star

FEBRUARY 23, 1930

Lincoln Is Listed As Legal Resident Of Foreign Republic

Letter Written by Him Thanks San Marino, Italy, for Granting Citizenship.

In promoting republican principles of government Abraham Lincoln became a citizen of the country of San Marino.

A letter written by President Lincoln on May 7, 1861, thanking the regent captains of the Republic of San Marino for voting him citizenship was made public at the White House yesterday by Representative Ackerman of New Jersey, after he had presented photostatic copies of it to President Hoover.

San Marino was one of the small republics in Italy before the unification of that country under Garibaldi.

The letter, after thanking the regent captains for honoring him, said that the Republic of San Marino by its experience had demonstrated "the truth, so full of encouragement to the friends of humanity, that government founded on republican principles is capable of being so administered as to be secure and enduring.

"You have kindly adverted to the trial through which this republic is now passing," it added. "It is one of deep import, it involves the question whether a representative republic, extended and aggrandized so much as to be safe against foreign enemies, can save itself from the dangers of domestic faction. I have faith in a good result."

Ackerman found the letter when he was visiting San Marino recently in search of rare stamps.

INTERESTING FROM LIBERIA.

By the last English West African mail steamer at Liverpool, intelligence has been received from Monrovia and other prominent points on that coast. Hon. Abraham Hanson, United States Consul General at Liberia, arrived at Sierra Leone on the 24th of March, to witness the exhibition of the productions and manufactures of that region, then in progress at that place.

The 3d February was observed by the people of Monrovia as a day of joy at the re-election of President Lincoln. The proceedings were so richly deserved and animated, and the account furnished by a correspondent is so well written, that we give it place, regretting that we have not space for the resolutions referred to:

"At 8 o'clock A. M., a gun was fired from the fort, and at once the flags were raised all over the city. The office and residence of the Legation of the United States were decorated by not less than twenty-one flags. Among the rest, on a staff fifty feet high, we saw floating in the breeze the beautiful silk flag of the Commissioner and Consul-General of that government, which at 12 o'clock M. was saluted by a round of twenty-one guns from Fort Norris, and which, in prompt response, was duly dipped. Never did the blessed stars and stripes soar more proudly or appear more precious in our eyes as emblems of liberty.

"At 3 o'clock P. M., the citizens assembled in the Hall of Representatives, and unanimously and enthusiastically adopted the resolutions now enclosed. A deputation of gentlemen was appointed to wait upon the Hon. Abraham Hanson, the Consul General of the United States, to request him to forward them to Mr. Lincoln. We are informed that at a subsequent day the gentlemen designated, viz: Hon. S. P. McGill, chairman, Rev. A. Crummell, Hon. H. R. W. Johnson, now our Secretary of State, and William M. Davis, Esq., discharged the duty entrusted to them in a very creditable manner. Remarks were made by Messrs. McGill and Crummell, to which the zealous Consul replied in his usual courteous and felicitous style.

"The people of Liberia are one in sentiment and in feeling of gratitude and admiration of the United States government, one in sympathy with her in this great struggle for the right, and one in confidence in the purpose and ability, by Divine assistance, of Mr. Lincoln, to bring to a glorious consummation the grand, noble, godlike work which has been commenced and successfully continued. May the end come speedily; and when it does come, when peace, like the gentle dove, spreads her wings over all that lovely land, when our brothers, sires, sisters and mothers are permitted and invited to stand erect, free from fetters, prejudice and proscription, a glad shout of triumph will rend the heavens and float over the oceans from the sons and daughters of Liberia. While joy swells every bosom, some Miriam will be found to stand forth and lead in songs of deliverance, taking her key note and inspiration from the banks of the Red Sea.

"Sound the load timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea,
Jehovah has triumphed, His people are free!"

And we will join and swell the chorus until the dark sons of Africa around us shall come wonderingly to inquire what strange event has come to pass to make us thus rejoice."

TO OPEN LINCOLN SHRINE.

King to Attend Dedication in Rebild Park, Denmark, on July 4.

Plans for the dedication on July 4 of a Lincoln memorial cabin museum, recently completed in Rebild National Park, Denmark, were outlined before her departure for Copenhagen on the Frederik VIII yesterday by Mrs. Hilda Holmes of Chicago, secretary of the park board.

The cabin was constructed of white pine and cedar timbers from the forty-eight States on a knoll in the Jutland heather hills, twelve miles from Aalborg, site of the Danish-American archives and library. An avenue of State flags leads from the cabin down to a natural amphitheatre, where the Independence Day ceremonies will be held.

The park itself was acquired in 1912 for the use of the Danish people with funds raised by Americans of Danish descent. Taking part in the dedication will be King Christian X, Prime Minister Stauning, United States Minister Ruth Bryan Owen, Otto Wadsted, Danish Minister to the United States, and Lauritz Melchior and Frieda Leider, opera stars.

The idea of founding the 300-acre moorland park was conceived by Dr. Max Henius, Chicago chemist.

The New York Times
June 24, 1962

CELEBRATING AMERICA'S BIRTHDAY IN DENMARK

By WERNER WISKARI

RIBILD, Denmark — American tourists visiting Denmark on the Fourth of July can encounter in this country a more stirring tribute to the spirit of '76 than they can in many parts of their homeland. A natural amphitheatre of heather-covered hills on the Danish peninsula of Jutland will be thronged with thousands of Danes and a generous sprinkling of Americans. All will be celebrating the 186th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by the thirteen Colonies.

Flying high on a flagpole above the platform will be Old Glory. On a second one will be Denmark's Dannebrog, a white cross on a field of red. Leading up to them will be a lane of fifty flags — the banners of the fifty states of the Union.

Royal Guests

King Frederik IX and Queen Ingrid have accepted invitations to be the guests of honor. There will be band music, community singing and speeches, the main one by former Vice President Richard M. Nixon. Mr. Nixon was invited when former President Dwight D. Eisenhower withdrew his tentative acceptance in compliance with his physician's recommendation against extensive travel.

The United States Ambassador to Denmark, William McCormick Blair Jr., also will speak.

The celebration, to be held as usual in Ribild National Park, near Aalborg, will be a special one this year. It will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the first Ribild festival arranged by Danish-Americans in tribute to their adopted land.

William Howard Taft was in the White House when that festival was held, and he served as honorary chairman of the arrangements committee. Among the committee members in New York was Jacob A. Riis.

The origins of the observance, however, go back to 1905, when Ivar Kirkegaard, a Danish-born American poet, called a meeting of fellow Danish-Americans in Racine, Wis. The purpose was to establish a Danish-American association for the promotion of contacts between the two countries.

The association caught on so well that in 1909 it was able to muster 1,200 Danish-Americans for a trip to Aarhus, Denmark, where a trade and industry fair was being held. More than 1,200 Danes joined the Danish-Americans in Aarhus in a special reunion program on the Fourth of July, and Dr. Max Henius of Chicago delivered greetings from President Taft.

Inspired by the turnout, Dr. Henius proposed that the association make such a reunion a regular event and that a permanent site be acquired for it. Funds were raised, and 200 acres of heather-covered moorland were purchased at Ribild, nineteen miles south of the ancient seaport of Aalborg, Dr. Henius' native city.

On Aug. 4, 1912, Dr. Henius presented to Denmark the deed to the land, which was set aside as Ribild National Park and reserved for Danish-American observances. King Christian X, the father of the present King, accepted it on behalf of his country and joined the next day in the first Ribild festival. It was attended by 10,000 Danes and Americans.

No Fete in 1913

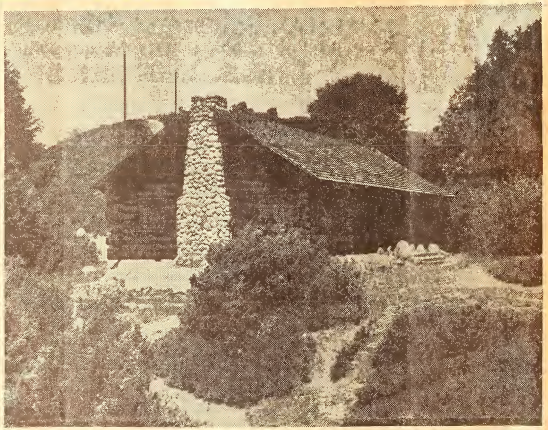
No celebration was held in 1913. However, Americans and Danes joined in hailing the spirit of '76 on the Fourth in both 1914 and 1915.

The following year, Americans did not make the pilgrimage because of the activity of German submarines, but Danes held the festival anyway. They then skipped the next three years, since all international assemblies were called off during this World War I period.

The festivals were resumed in 1920, and held regularly each Fourth of July through 1939. In 1930, the attendance reached 40,000, of whom 2,000 celebrants were from the United States.

Denmark was occupied by the Nazis in 1940, and so no customary celebration of the Fourth could be scheduled. Nevertheless, some festival organizers went to Ribild and marked the occasion by raising flags. That, however, was the last obervance of any kind until 1945, when Denmark was liberated.

Since the war, the only disruption of the Ribild festivals occurred in 1954, when there was such a deluge of rain that the program was halted and the



Philip Gendreau

MEMORIAL—Log cabin in Denmark's Ribild Park is monument to Abraham Lincoln.

40,000 celebrants fled. Showers and blustery weather, however, have failed to rout the crowds in other years.

Festival orators since the war have included the late Jean Hersholt (1948 and 1952), Chief Justice Earl Warren (1955), former Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson (1959) and Walt Disney (1961). For this year's golden jubilee, the organizers had hoped to get General Eisenhower, not so much as the former President of the United States but as the liberator of Denmark. He was a popular choice.

Upon withdrawing, the general suggested to Thomas R. Knudsen of Los Angeles, a vice president of the Ribild National Park Board, that Mr. Nixon be tapped as a substitute. Mr. Knudsen immediately issued the invitation.

The Reaction

This touched off some privately voiced expressions of dismay in Copenhagen, in both the American community and in Danish official circles. There was no objection to Mr. Nixon personally, but those dissenting had hoped instead that the festival orator would be a leading figure of the Kennedy Administration.

The Fourth of July festival will start at 2:30 P. M. and last about an hour and one-half. In connection with it, Aalborg will offer various events from next Saturday to July 5. These include torchlight parades, banquets, displays of fireworks and concerts by United States Air Force and Danish Royal Guard bands.

Visitors to Ribild also can inspect mementos from the days of Danish pioneers in America. The various artifacts have been assembled in a museum fashioned from logs transported to Ribild from the United States. The museum is called the Lincoln Memorial Log Cabin.

The sponsor of the festival is the Ribild Committee, which consists of more than eighty Americans and twenty Danes.

пункт всемирной истории

различных областях страны, повысилось творческое, активное участие населения в строительстве самого передового общественного строя.

Сельское хозяйство Советского Союза развивалось в последние годы бурными темпами. Ныне как по своему уровню, так и по темпам развития оно приближается к советской промышленности. Тем самым ликвидирован один из крупнейших с точки зрения строительства социализма недостатков в развитии советского народного хозяйства.

Исключительно возрос авторитет Коммунистической партии Советского Союза как руководящей силы народа, еще более тесной и глубокой стала ее связь с народом. Успехи Советского Союза убедили его народы и весь мир в том, насколько правильным, необходимым и исключительно важным был решительный разгром антипартийной группы Маленкова, Кагановича, Молотова, Булганина и Шепилова. Единство партии, спаянность ее с народом — одна из важнейших гарантий реальности нового плана.

Всем миром признаны огромные успехи советской науки, которые убеждают каждого в способности ученых Советского государства решить задачи, поставленные перед ними семилетним планом.

Таким образом, ясно, что план будет выполнен, причем, вероятнее всего, раньше намеченного срока. В связи с этим мы можем уже теперь говорить о том, каких последствий следует ожидать в результате выполнения советской семилетки. Съезд только что закончился, и все мы не успели еще глубоко изучить его материалы. Однако многое уже совершенно очевидно и, с моей точки зрения, бесспорно.

Съезд сделает более вероятной, чем это было до сих пор, возможность сохранения мира. Выполнение, что такой рост жизненного уровня будет достигнут при небывалом сокращении рабочего дня.

Это будет наглядным доказательством великой правды ленинских идей, всю мобилизующую и революционизирующую силу которых во всём мире трудно даже измерить. С этой точки зрения я считаю немаловажным и то, что на съезде было сказано о ликвидации последствий культа личности и связанных с ним нарушений революционной законности. В Большом Кремлевском дворце со всей силой была продемонстрирована решимость вести упорную борьбу за проведение и впредь ленинской линии на всех участках партийной и государственной жизни.

С точки зрения Венгрии, а также других стран народной демократии, я считаю исключительно важным и заслуживающим особого внимания заявление товарища Хрущева о том, что социалистические страны в историческом аспекте более или менее одновременно будут переходить к коммунизму. Этот вывод основывается на новых законах экономического развития социалистических стран. В социалистической системе действует закон планомерного, пропорционального развития, в результате чего экономически отставшие страны, опираясь на опыт других социалистических стран, на сотрудничество и взаимопомощь, быстро подтягивают свою экономику.

Это должно мобилизовать нас на то, чтобы мы делали все и всегда в интересах дальнейшего укрепления, сплочения великого братского содружества. Экономическое и политическое укрепление Советского Союза, а вместе с ним и других социалистических стран в процессе выполнения семилетнего плана, несомненно, будет иметь исключительно большое значение и для подъема недавно освободившихся бывших колониальных стран.

Мощное соотношение экономических сил — решающий залог победы, когда не сколько тысяч экспериментов отдельных, а миллионы экспериментов в масштабе всего мира, показывают, что СССР честно стремится к прекращению ядерных испытаний.

Ежедневно большое количество писем приходит из обоих германских государств. Из этих писем видно, что немцы отдают себе отчет в том, что атомное вооружение Западной Германии представляло бы для нее страшную опасность и увековечило бы раскол Германии.

Председатель Советского комитета защиты мира Н. Тихонов в своем письме сообщает, что со всех концов Советского Союза в комитет поступает огромное количество писем, резолюций, обращений от коллективов трудящихся и от отдельных советских граждан с выражением беспокойства по поводу медленных темпов работы совещания и с требованием прийти к соглашению о прекращении испытаний ядерного оружия на вечные времена.

Крепнет солидарность

Усилия Советского Союза встречают горячую поддержку народов

ЖЕНЕВА, 11 февраля. (ТАСС). Усилия Советского Союза, стремящегося устранить препятствия к быстрейшему заключению соглашения о прекращении испытаний ядерного оружия на вечные времена, встречают горячую поддержку народов мира. Об этом свидетельствуют многочисленные письма и телеграммы, которые получают советская делегация на совещании, а также секретариат совещания.

«Мы высоко ценим ваши усилия по проведению разумной политики в вопросе о ядерных вооружениях»,— говорится в письме Харнет Хитч из Нью-Йорка, присланном в адрес советской делегации. «Предложение Советского Союза о прекращении испытаний на вечные времена,— пишет Клара Хильдвайн из Ифорцгейма,— показало мне, что СССР честно стремится к прекращению ядерных испытаний».

40,000 celebrants fled. Showers and blustery weather, however, have failed to rout the crowds in other years.

Festival orators since the war have included the late Jean Hersholt (1948 and 1952), Chief Justice Earl Warren (1955), former Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson (1959) and Walt Disney (1961). For this year's golden jubilee, the organizers had hoped to get General Eisenhower, not so much as the former President of the United States but as the liberator of Denmark. He was a popular choice.

Upon withdrawing, the general suggested to Thomas R. Knudsen of Los Angeles, a vice president of the Ribild National Park Board, that Mr. Nixon be tapped as a substitute. Mr. Knudsen immediately issued the invitation.

The Reaction

This touched off some privately voiced expressions of dismay in Copenhagen, in both the American community and in Danish official circles. There was no objection to Mr. Nixon personally, but those dissenting had hoped instead that the festival orator would be a leading figure of the Kennedy Administration.

The Fourth of July festival will start at 2:30 P. M. and last about an hour and one-half. In connection with it, Aalborg will offer various events from next Saturday to July 5. These include torchlight parades, banquets, displays of fireworks and concerts by United States Air Force and Danish Royal Guard bands.

Visitors to Ribild also can inspect mementos from the days of Danish pioneers in America. The various artifacts have been assembled in a museum fashioned from logs transported to Ribild from the United States. The museum is called the Lincoln Memorial Log Cabin.

The sponsor of the festival is the Ribild Committee, which consists of more than eighty Americans and twenty Danes.

Lincoln!
12, February 1959

Великий американец

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Аврааму Линкольну (12 февраля 1809 г.— 15 апреля 1865 г.) довелось жить в бурное время, насыщенное событиями огромной важности. В недрах американского общества постепенно созревали непримиримые противоречия между системой рабства и системой наемного труда. Капиталистические отношения, базой которых был промышленный Север, пришли в столкновение с рабовладельческим укладом плантаторского Юга. Над Америкой разразилась гроза гражданской войны 1861—1865 годов, которая смела рабовладение. Американский народ в жестоких сражениях отстоял государственное единство своей родины. Линкольну, выходцу из народных низов, было суждено оказаться в самом фокусе этих событий и играть в них значительную роль.

Сын неграмотного бедняка из лесной глуши штата Кентукки, Линкольн унаследовал от простых американцев лучшие, свойственные людям труда черты. Прямодушие, трудолюбие «честного Эйба», его неутолимая жажда правды и справедливости, его отзывчивость вошли в поговорку. Трудовая, полная лишений школа жизни закалила его, батрака и лесоруба, сделала борцом за правое дело. Убеждения и взгляды Линкольна, по выражению почетного председателя Коммунистической партии США У. Фостера, «одного из величайших буржуазных революционеров Америки», кристаллизовались в тесном общении с трудовой Америкой, чаяниями которой он жил, нужды которой понимал, интересы которой отстаивал. Неразрывная связь с устремлениями народных масс питала его деятельность.

Когда в Новом Орлеане молодой Линкольн впервые попал на аукцион негров-рабов, его потрясла эта омерзительная сцена. Юноша, по свидетельству очевидцев, пообещал, если доведется, «ударить по этой штуке», «сокрушить» ее. И он сдержал свое слово. Обнародование прокламации об освобождении «отныне и навсегда» негритянского населения от оков рабства — величайшая заслуга Линкольна, обессмертившая его имя.

В разрешении этой исторической задачи серьезную роль сыграли народные массы. Именно под давлением левых сил, объединивших передовых рабочих, фермеров, самих негров, радикально настроенных буржуа, Линкольн, колеблясь и преодолевая собственные политические предрассудки, вступил на путь революционной борьбы с рабством. Линкольн с полным правом может быть назван носителем и выразителем революционной традиции американского народа, которую, как писал В. И. Ленин в своем известном письме к американским рабочим, восприняли его лучшие представители. Недаром, когда несколько тысяч американцев отправились добровольцами на войну против фашизма в Испании, они назвали свой батальон именем Линкольна.

Авраам Линкольн и его деяния принадлежат прогрессу человечества. Великий сын своего народа, он нес передовые идеи свободолюбия и гуманности, служил делу раскрепощения человечества от пут рабства. Демократ по своему происхождению и духу, опытный юрист-политик по профессии, мудрый государственный деятель, искусный оратор, хладнокровный военачальник, борец против рабства и освободитель негров, пламенный патриот — таким знают Линкольна миллионы его потомков-соотечественников, таким почитает его весь прогрессивный мир.

Ныне на родине великого демократа процветает доллар, приносящий

Авраам Линкольн

богатство и власть незначительной кучке магнатов капитала за счет миллионов трудящихся. Полностью подтвердились тревожные опасения Линкольна, который писал: «Я вижу в ближайшем будущем приближение кризиса, который заставляет меня содрогаться за судьбу страны... Властители денег будут пытаться укрепить свою власть в ущерб народу, пока все богатства не сосредоточатся в немногих руках и республика не будет расстроена».

Передовые, освободительные идеи Линкольна и поныне звучат с неослабевающей силой, его заветы по-прежнему служат высоким целям свободолюбия и демократии в сегодняшней Америке. Рабочему классу, прогрессивным силам США дороги идеалы их великого соотечественника, многие из них и в наши дни являются знаменем борьбы против реакции и современных расистов. В тяжелой обстановке американские трудящиеся ведут борьбу за будущее своей родины, памятуя о справедливых словах Линкольна, что «...нам нужно сделать все, ...чтобы нация ...пережила новое рождение свободы, чтобы народное правительство, избранное народом и существующее для народа, не исчезло с лица земли».

В нынешней Америке идеалы великого предшественника растоптаны, его заветы преданы забвению.

Времена рабства негров миновали, но их дискриминация до сих пор не ликвидирована. Разве не об этом напомнили миру известные события в Литл-Роке осенью 1957 года!

Многонациональный советский народ, занятый ныне воплощением в действительность вдохновляющей программы развернутого коммунистического строительства, солидарен с 17-миллионным негритянским народом, составляющим десятую часть населения США. «Для негритянского народа, борющегося против оков дискриминации и угнетения, — подчеркивается в приветственном письме Национального комитета Коммунистической партии США XXI съезду КПСС, — за статут равноправия, за равенство и свободу, которыми пользуются все нации и народности в Советском Союзе, участвующие рука об руку в строительстве коммунизма, новый план имеет особое значение».

Буржуазным пропагандистам не под силу сделать Линкольна вполне приемлемой фигурой для империалистической Америки сегодняшнего дня. Их потуги нарисовать его этаким милосердным христианином, отцом буржуазной демократии, идеализировать те стороны его политической деятельности, которые связаны с буржуазно-либеральными, реформистскими традициями, боязнью революционных перемен, склонностью к компромиссам, никого не введут в заблуждение. Слишком силен дух Линкольна — борца за свободу, за счастье человечества.

Среди заветов Линкольна наиболее важным в условиях современности остается призыв, выраженный им в следующих мудрых словах: «Давайте приложим все усилия к тому, чтобы достигнуть и сохранить справедливый и прочный мир как в самой нашей стране, так и с другими нациями».

«Если бы американские политические и военные деятели, — говорится в заключительном слове товарища Н. С. Хрущева на XXI съезде КПСС, — руководствовались общечеловеческими соображениями, а не эгоистическим расчетом, это было бы не только на пользу американскому народу, но и на пользу всем народам мира». Нынешним руководителям Америки, растерявшим духовное наследие своего великого предшественника, стоит глубоко задуматься над этим.

Юбилей Линкольна совпадает с важной вехой в истории СССР и США — 150-летней годовщиной установления русско-американских дипломатических отношений. Это совпадение дает обильную пищу для размышлений. Было бы не плохо для дела мира, если бы люди, определяющие ныне внешнюю политику США, следовали заветам Авраама Линкольна. Что касается советских людей, то они, отдавая дань уважения памяти великого американца, считают, как это сказано в Резолюции XXI съезда КПСС по докладу товарища Н. С. Хрущева «О контрольных цифрах развития народного хозяйства СССР на 1959—1965 годы», что «оздоровлению международной обстановки могло бы в решающей степени способствовать улучшение отношений между Советским Союзом и Соединенными Штатами Америки, как двумя великими державами, несущими особую ответственность за судьбы всеобщего мира».

Обе эти знаменательные даты — стопятидесятилетие со дня рождения Линкольна и 150 лет со дня установления русско-американских дипломатических отношений — без сомнения, послужат делу сближения и установления взаимопонимания между советским и американским народами, на благо их национальным интересам, на благо мира во всем мире.

Дм. ПЕТРОВ.

ПУТАТОВ ТРУДЯЩИХСЯ СССР
Четверг, 12 февраля 1959 г. № 36 (12963)
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Великий а… …анец

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Авраам Лин… принадлежат пр… ва. Великий сы… нес передовые и… гуманности, слу… щения человечес… Демократ по свое… и духу, опытный… профессии, мудрый… деятель, искусный… кровный военачалы… рабства и освободи… менный патриот — Линкольна миллионы… соотечественников, … его весь прогрессивн…

Ныне на родине вел… та процветает доллар…

Авраам Линкольн

богатство и власть незначите… кучке магнатов капитала за… миллионов трудящихся. Полн… подтвердились тревожные опас… Линкольна, который писал: «Я … в ближайшем будущем приближ… кризиса, который заставляет … содрогаться за судьбу страны... … стители денег будут пытаться ук… пить свою власть в ущерб народу, пока все богатства не сосредоточатся в немногих руках и республика не будет расстроена».

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…ным пропагандистам не …делать Линкольна вполне … фигурой для империали… …Америки сегодняшнего …ти нарисовать его эта… …ным христианином, от… …ой демократии, идеали… …тороны его политиче… …сти, которые связаны с …еральными, реформи… …циями, боязнью рево… …ремен, склонностью к …никого не введут в за… …шком силен дух Лин… … за свободу, за сча… …а.

… Линкольна наибо… …ловиях современно… …ыв, выраженный им …рых словах: «Да… …се усилия к тому, … и сохранить спра… …ый мир как в са… … так и с другими

…анские политиче… …тели, — говорит… … слове товарища …XI съезде КПСС, … общечеловече… …а не эгоисти… …то было бы не …иканскому на… … всем народам …руководителям … духовное на… …предшествен… …думаться над

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12, Februar 1959

tion by Italy, France, Britain and the United States than from any particular pro-Soviet leaning. He has refused to allow either American or Soviet warships into Libyan waters and he has denied Soviet requests to set up a military base. "It's wrong to portray Kaddafi as simply a Soviet agent," said one French official. "Right now he's in the Soviet camp because he has a coincidence of interests with Russia. But like any good Muslim he deeply distrusts Moscow's intentions."

Pep Talk: Still, Kaddafi warns that Washington's policy could drive him deeper into the Soviet orbit. In his interview with NEWSWEEK, Kaddafi backed away from his former criticism of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, saying that the Soviets "were simply standing by the man who ruled Afghanistan, they were not acting against him." Libya is determined to keep its "friendship" with Moscow, Kaddafi said: "We believe that if we are involved in a war the Soviet Union will fight on our side."

In his own way, Kaddafi has tried to win favor with the United States as well. Last year he loaned Billy Carter $220,000. In February his right-hand man, Jallud, called in the heads of the American oil companies in Libya for a pep talk on improving relations with the Reagan Administration. "The links between the oil companies and the Republican Party are certainly something he doesn't miss," says a U.S. official. More recently, Kaddafi sent off Ahmad Shahati, who is responsible for disseminating the message of the Green Book, on a futile trip to make friends in Washington. "Kaddafi is desperately seeking the respect of the West," said one observer in Tripoli, "but he manages to botch things up."

All the same, Kaddafi has managed to keep some ties with the United States. About 250 Libyans are studying nuclear physics at American universities. American technicians keep the oil flowing from the Libyan oil fields, and the American market absorbs 40 percent for Kaddafi's oil exports.

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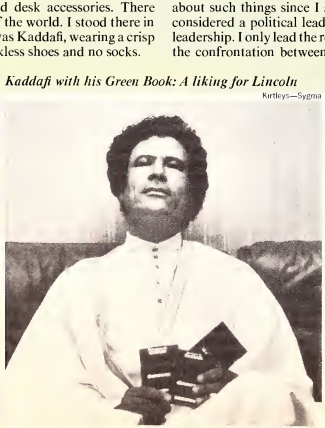
Kaddafi with his Green Book: A liking for Lincoln

Kurtleys—Sygma



пункт всемирной истории

различных областях страны, повысилось творческое, активное участие населения в строительстве самого передового общественного строя.

Сельское хозяйство Советского Союза развивалось в последние годы бурными темпами. Ныне как по своему уровню, так и по темпам развития оно приближается к советской промышленности. Тем самым ликвидирован один из крупнейших с точки зрения строительства социализма недостатков в развитии советского народного хозяйства.

Исключительно возрос авторитет Коммунистической партии Советского Союза как руководящей силы народа, еще более тесной и глубокой стала ее связь с народом. Успехи Советского Союза убедили его народы и весь мир в том, насколько правильным, необходимым и исключительно важным был решительный разгром антипартийной группы Маленкова, Кагановича, Молотова, Булганина и Шепилова. Единство партии, спаянность ее с народом — одна из важнейших гарантий реальности нового плана.

Всем миром признаны огромные успехи советской науки, которые убеждают каждого в способности ученых Советского государства решить задачи, поставленные перед ними семилетним планом.

Таким образом, ясно, что план будет выполнен, причем, вероятнее всего, раньше намеченного срока. В связи с этим мы можем уже теперь говорить о том, каких последствий следует ожидать в результате выполнения советской семилетки. Съезд только что закончился, и все мы не успели еще глубоко научить его материалы. Однако многое уже совершенно очевидно и, с моей точки зрения, бесспорно.

Съезд сделает более вероятной, чем это было до сих пор, возможность сохранения мира. Выполнение плана превратит Советский Союз и весь возглавляемый им мировой лагерь социализма в такую неодолимую силу, что даже реакционным руководящим деятелям империалистических держав, если они не потеряют рассудка, станет ясно, с каким огромным риском будет связана любая их попытка развязать войну против СССР и других социалистических стран. По мере осуществления семилетнего плана широкой общественности капиталистических стран все легче будет заставлять их руководящих деятелей больше прислушиваться к голосу разума, не идти по пути, на который их толкают зарвавшиеся империалистические авантюристы.

Исключительно большое значение имеет тот факт, что после четырех десятилетий беспримерной борьбы и напряженного труда советский народ поднимется на такую вершину материального и культурного благосостояния, которая по достоинству вознаградит его за его беспримерный подвиг. Советский народ стремительно повышает свой жизненный уровень и поднимает его выше уровня, достигнутого в капиталистических странах. Это наполняет чувством радости и гордости всех коммунистов мира. Весьма важно то обстоятельство, что такой рост жизненного уровня будет достигнут при небывалом сокращении рабочего дня.

Это будет наглядным доказательством великой правды ленинских идей, всю мобилизующую и революционизирующую силу которых во всем мире трудно даже измерить. С этой точки зрения я считаю немаловажным и то, что на съезде было сказано о ликвидации последствий культа личности и связанных с ним нарушений революционной законности. В Большом Кремлевском дворце со всей силой была продемонстрирована решимость вести упорную борьбу за проведение и впредь ленинской линии на всех участках партийной и государственной жизни.

С точки зрения Венгрии, а также других стран народной демократии, я считаю исключительно важным и заслуживающим особого внимания заявление товарища Хрущева о том, что социалистические страны в историческом аспекте более или менее одновременно будут переходить к коммунизму. Этот вывод основывается на новых законах экономического развития социалистических стран. В социалистической системе действует закон планомерного, пропорционального развития, в результате чего экономически отставшие страны, опираясь на опыт других социалистических стран, на сотрудничество и взаимопомощь, быстро подтягивают свою экономику.

Это должно мобилизовать нас на то, чтобы мы делали все и всегда в интересах дальнейшего укрепления, сплочения великого братского содружества. Экономическое и политическое укрепление Советского Союза, а вместе с ним и других социалистических стран в процессе выполнения семилетнего плана, несомненно, будет иметь исключительно большое значение и для подъема недавно освободившихся, бывших колониальных, слаборазвитых в экономическом отношении стран.

Одним из наиболее важных разделов семилетнего плана я считаю тот раздел, который говорит о дальнейшем огромном общем повышении народной культуры, о массовом характере подготовки научных и технических кадров, об исключительно широком развитии научно-исследовательской работы. Все это приведет к такому стремительному развитию науки и техники, которое не только быстрее продвинет советский народ по пути строительства коммунизма, но и, несомненно, окажет влияние на дальнейшую судьбу всего человечества.

Таковы мои первые впечатления.

Я могу еще сказать и от своего имени, и от имени всех старых венгерских коммунистов: съезд явился одним из самых больших событий в нашей жизни. Ведь XXI съезд КПСС продемонстрировал торжество тех идей, которым с момента победы Великой Октябрьской социалистической революции мы посвятили всю свою жизнь.

Дьюла ХЕВЕШИ,
академик, ученый секретарь Академии наук Венгрии.

БУДАПЕШТ.

огромнейшего значения

Заявление Пальмиро Тольятти

Тольятти заявил: «XXI съезд КПСС

рабочего движения и, думаю, вообще для всего мира. Особенно интересным и решающим является тот факт, что решения съезда представляют собой применение и развитие решений XX

Усилия Советского Союза встречают горячую поддержку народов

ЖЕНЕВА, 11 февраля. (ТАСС). Усилия Советского Союза, стремящегося устранить препятствия к быстрейшему заключению соглашения о прекращении испытаний ядерного оружия на вечные времена, встречают горячую поддержку народов мира. Об этом свидетельствуют многочисленные письма и телеграммы, которые получают советская делегация на совещании, а также секретариат совещания.

«Мы высоко ценим ваши усилия по проведению разумной политики в вопросе о ядерных вооружениях»,— говорится в письме Харнет Хитч из Нью-Йорка, присланном в адрес советской делегации. «Предложение Советского Союза о прекращении испытаний на вечные времена,— пишет Клара Хильдвайн из Пфорцгейма,— показало мне, что СССР честно стремится к прекращению ядерных испытаний».

Ежедневно большое количество писем приходит из обоих германских государств. Из этих писем видно, что немцы отдают себе отчет в том, что атомное вооружение Западной Германии представляло бы для нее страшную опасность и увековечило бы раскол Германии.

Председатель Советского комитета защиты мира Н. Тихонов в своем письме сообщает, что со всех концов Советского Союза в комитет поступает огромное количество писем, резолюций, обращений от коллективов трудящихся и от отдельных советских граждан с выражением беспокойства по поводу медленных темпов работы совещания и с требованием прийти к соглашению о прекращении испытаний ядерного оружия на вечные времена.

Крепнет солидарность стран Азии и Африки

КАИР, 11 февраля. (Корр. ТАСС). Сегодня здесь открылась вторая сессия Совета солидарности стран Азии и Африки.

В работе сессии совета примут участие делегаты 40 стран.

Повестка дня второй сессии Совета солидарности включает отчетный доклад постоянного секретариата о его деятельности за период после Каирской конференции, вопрос о положении в отдельных странах и о развитии движения солидарности народов Азии и Африки и некоторые другие вопросы.

Сессию совета открыл председатель Совета солидарности стран Азии и Африки Анвар Садат, который указал, что империализм прилагает все усилия, чтобы подорвать движение солидарности народов, и совет должен определить пути и средства, чтобы дать отпор всем этим империалистическим заговорам и махинациям. До сих пор все усилия империалистов в этом направлении терпели неизбежный крах и его попытки и впредь не увенчаются успехом, т. к. империализм не сможет найти уязвимых мест в нашем движении, если все народы Азии и Африки будут последовательно проводить в жизнь решения Каирской конференции, решения Стокгольмской и других конференций.

Затем с большой приветственной речью выступила член Совета солидарности Рамишвари Неру (Индия), которая призвала еще больше крепить солидарность народов Африки и Азии, к борьбе против империализма и колониализма.

С отчетным докладом на сессии

tion by Italy, France, Britain and the United States than from any particular pro-Soviet leaning. He has refused to allow either American or Soviet warships into Libyan waters and he has denied Soviet requests to set up a military base. "It's wrong to portray Kaddafi as simply a Soviet agent," said one French official. "Right now he's in the Soviet camp because he has a coincidence of interests with Russia. But like any good Muslim he deeply distrusts Moscow's intentions."

Pep Talk: Still, Kaddafi warns that Washington's policy could drive him deeper into the Soviet orbit. In his interview with NEWSWEEK, Kaddafi backed away from his former criticism of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, saying that the Soviets "were simply standing by the man who ruled Afghanistan, they were not acting against him." Libya is determined to keep its "friendship" with Moscow, Kaddafi said: "We believe that if we are involved in a war the Soviet Union will fight on our side."

In his own way, Kaddafi has tried to win favor with the United States as well. Last year he loaned Billy Carter $220,000. In February his right-hand man, Jallud, called in the heads of the American oil companies in Libya for a pep talk on improving relations with the Reagan Administration. "The links between the oil companies and the Republican Party are certainly something he doesn't miss," says a U.S. official. More recently, Kaddafi sent off Ahmad Shahati, who is responsible for disseminating the message of the Green Book, on a futile trip to make friends in Washington. "Kaddafi is desperately seeking the respect of the West," said one observer in Tripoli, "but he manages to botch things up."

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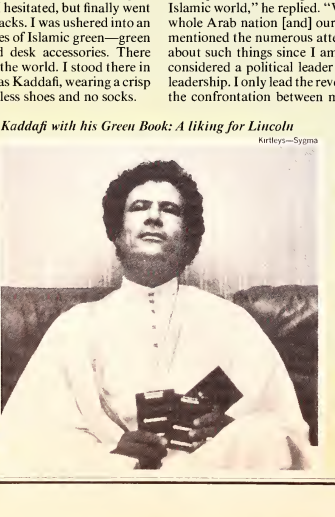
Kirtleys—Sygma



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charges of pilfering night-vision scopes, a low-light tv camera and a remote-control helicopter from California's China Lake naval weapons center. Investigators think the equipment may have been stolen for Kaddafi. Coincidentally or not, Wilson and Terpil recruited two China Lake employees for their network in 1976.

Although Terpil is in hiding, possibly in Beirut, Wilson has established headquarters in Tripoli—safe from extradition by the U.S. Government. He uses a two-story luxury villa as a home and office; most of his assistants are American Vietnam veterans. During a visit to the villa, NEWSWEEK's Elaine Sciolino found Wilson to be a charming and gregarious man in a polyester safari suit. Wilson denied recent newspaper stories portraying him as a powerful figure and a good friend of Kaddafi. "I never met the man," Wilson insisted. "I'm just a little man here, a little man who runs a business."

Denials: Wilson maintained his operation in Tripoli is perfectly aboveboard. "We're strictly export-import," he said, "just trying to promote American products where we can—things like clothing and nonlethal, nonoffensive military equipment." He conceded that he has helped supply Libya—with timers—though he insisted that they were for use in clearing dangerous mines from harbors and old battlefields—and he denied that he is involved in teaching assassination to terrorists. "I've never seen a terrorist in my life and I wouldn't know what one looked like," he told Sciolino.

U.S. officials believe that Wilson may be involved in more than the export-import business. NEWSWEEK learned that in Tafoya's apartment investigators recovered an apparent hit list—not of Libyan dissidents but of American citizens. Headed "things to do," the list contained the names of seven Americans who, according to one source, "all ran afoul of Ed Wilson." There were also notations indicating that Tafoya was compiling information that could be used in stalking an intended victim. One of the names on the list is Mulcahy's. Another name is that of a man who once won a lawsuit against Wilson.

The case against Tafoya—an apparent assassination attempt by an American in America—galvanized the U.S. Government into closing the Libyan Embassy, expelling about 22 Libyan diplomats and stepping up its criminal investigations. But as long as American citizens find it lucrative to support Kaddafi with their own skills in the fine art of killing, Kaddafi is likely to maintain his American connection.

ANGUS DEMING with DAVID MARTIN and ELAINE SHANNON in Washington and ELAINE SCIOLINO in Tripoli

INTERNATIONAL

of T-72 tanks, MiG-25 fighters and other Soviet equipment still is growing. In fact, according to U.S. officials, Kaddafi has bought so much Soviet hardware that he can use less than half of it. "A lot of stuff sits in the desert and rots," says one U.S. analyst. "Some of it isn't even uncrated." Such overbuying could well be just another example of Kaddafi's conspicuous consumption. By some worst-case scenarios, he could be allowing Moscow to pre-position material for a Soviet rapid-deployment force aimed at the eastern Mediterranean.

Yellowcake: A more likely possibility is that Kaddafi is building up an Arab arsenal for a war with Israel. Washington is particularly concerned about the Libyans' effort to develop a nuclear capacity. In 1975 Kaddafi began financing a Pakistani nuclear project near Islamabad. He also bought yellowcake uranium from Niger and turned some of it over to Pakistan. The Islamabad project is expected to produce a testable weapon soon, but relations between Libya and Pakistan have soured and Kaddafi may have to go after his own bomb. The Soviets have helped Libya build a small research reactor near Tripoli, and there are plans for a nuclear plant near Sirte. The Soviets supervise such projects carefully and doubtless will try to guard against development of a Libyan bomb, but U.S. officials fear that Kaddafi will find a way.

Kaddafi's record is rich in fiascos, however, and this should temper some of the West's worry. Kaddafi secretly supported the ill-fated hijacking of a French airliner to Entebbe in 1976. The same year, he paid Jean-Bédel Bokassa of the Central African Republic $12 million to convert publicly to Islam—only to see Bokassa celebrate his coronation as Emperor a year later in a Catholic church. Two years ago he sent 4,000 troops to Uganda to prop up Idi Amin, and then had to airlift them hastily home when the Tanzanians routed them. The Chad adventure has been more successful than most, but no triumph. Western experts say that 800 to 1,000 Libyans died, and Kaddafi had to backtrack on his announcement of an imminent merger with Chad when the Chadians wanted no part of it. His mergers with Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia and Syria also fell apart. Last fall he pledged that if his latest planned merger with Syria fizzled, "I will declare myself, Muammar Kaddafi, a member of the [Palestinian] fedayeen and will go join them to fight Israel. I am going to fight and die in Galilee." The Syrians balked at the merger—but Kaddafi stayed home.

Kaddafi's forces are hardly a juggernaut. With only 3 million people, Libya is hard pressed to maintain a 60,000-man army, half of which is bogged down on the border with Egypt. And while the Libyan military is undeniably among the best equipped in northern Africa, it is not necessarily the best trained. The air force, for instance, has 287 combat planes, but Tripoli had to hire independent British and American pilots to fly cargo-carrying 707s into Chad. The navy is even less efficient. One day recently, Libyan sailors towed a wreck out to sea so that one of three Korean War-vintage submarines could take target practice. Eight hours later, the boat was towed back into the harbor—unscathed. "They don't know how to set a course and they have trouble giving a simple weather report," said an exasperated captain.

Washington's fears about Kaddafi's loyalty to the Soviet bloc are probably exaggerated. Kaddafi's anti-Western sentiments stem more from Libya's historical exploita-

J. Ross Baughman—VISIONS

American oil family in Libya: Washington worries that they may become Kaddafi's hostages

Lincoln Lore

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LINCOLN IN THE ORIENT

G.S. Boritt, currently at Harvard working on a post-doctoral project to test the authenticity of disputed Lincoln texts by computerized word analysis, spent two years in Asia teaching the Civil War period. He was there under the auspices of the University of Maryland's extension program. The school had a contract with the Department of Defense to provide teachers for American soldiers in Japan and Viet Nam. The students also included some local people who were wives, workers on American bases, and other such persons as had a close connection with the United States forces. Teaching was done in English. Although these working conditions hardly allowed a total immersion in the culture of the East, Professor Boritt did have a rare opportunity to observe Japanese interest in Abraham Lincoln.

Japan is famous for being the most Westernized country in Asia, and to the Japanese the United States represents the West more strongly than any other country. Within the United States as well as without, Abraham Lincoln symbolizes American values more than any other historical figure. In Japan, then, Lincoln is a symbol of Westernization, democracy, industrialization, and the complex of values and symbolic associations that go with them. Lincoln is an inter-

Courtesy of G.S. Boritt, Bolton, Massachusetts

A sober Japanese man in a Western business suit solemnly rubs the nose of Gutzon Borglum's famous Lincoln bust. This traditional good luck gesture is not confined to Americans. Most of G.S. Boritt's charming portfolio of snapshots of a Lincoln exhibit in Japan can be seen on pages two and three.

national figure, and Japan's interest in Lincoln is certainly convincing proof of it.

Professor Boritt had a particularly good opportunity to witness Japanese interest in Lincoln in 1969, when a travelling Lincoln exhibit came to Tokyo for a spectacular visit which drew about a half a million visitors in ten days. Mr. Ralph G. Newman, who has written numerous books on Lincoln and whose Abraham Lincoln Book Shop in Chicago has long been a gathering place for students, scholars, and collectors of Lincolniana, put the exhibit together. Mr. Newman explained in a recent telephone interview the way that the exhibit was an embodiment of Japanese interest in Lincoln in the peculiar historical circumstances of 1969.

The United States government was keenly interested in promoting foreign trade in the late 1960s. Many of us have seen examples of such promotions in large department stores in the United States. France or England or Germany will bring an array of products to the store and bring a "grabber" with them as well, some cultural group or object from their country which symbolizes the country's sophistication, a ballet company, an art exhibit, or an historical display. The United States Department of Commerce contacted a large Japanese department store chain to discuss a similar promotion of American products in Japan. When they discussed the grabber, one executive suggested that a display about cowboys and Indians would be ideal.

The rather curious Japanese fascination with American Westerns is legendary, of course, but the year was 1969, the United States was fighting a war in Viet Nam, and one Japanese executive present thought that the spectacle of the near extermination of the Indians by the United States was not a subject likely to make the country look good in Asian eyes at that particular time. He, in fact, was shocked at the suggestion and urged rather that the exhibit concern Abraham Lincoln. He pointed out that there were more books on Lincoln in Japanese than in any other language than English and recalled contests in Japanese schools to write essays on Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln it would be.

Ralph Newman then put a large exhibit together, made a copy of the Borglum head of Lincoln that stands in front of Lincoln's tomb, built facades of New Salem cabin fronts, made a wax model of Lincoln which delivered the Gettysburg Address alternately in Japanese and English, built numerous panels, and got the *Encyclopedia Britannica* to publish its article on Lincoln as a short biography to go with the exhibit. The whole thing cost about $150,000, most of which the Commerce Department paid, but Mr. Newman did have to raise some of the money from private companies who did business in Japan and thought the exhibit would be good for public relations. The exhibit went to Tokyo and then to Nagoya. At the end, the Borglum head was donated to the Japanese National Library, where it still stands. Before the tour was over, executives of an Australian department store chain saw the exhibit and requested a tour of four Australian cities. Arrangements were made, another Borglum head was copied, and the exhibit made another tour.

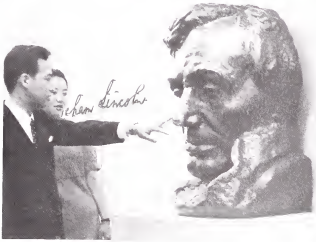
The exhibit was a big success. It opened in Tokyo the day of enormous Japanese student anti-American riots on account of Okinawa. While students chanted anti-American slogans in the streets, thousands of Japanese milled about inside the department store, paying homage to an American President. Professor Boritt confirms from first-hand experience that these riots were both eerily ritualistic and strangely respectful of the United States, even as they criticized the United States. He and his wife, who are Caucasians (and any Caucasian, much to the chagrin of Europeans, is assumed to be American in Japan), observed a riot at first hand and were in fact protected by Japanese rioters even as they rioted against American policies. Strangely enough, also, the Japanese showed more interest in the exhibit than some of the Americans. The American Ambassador, according to Mr. Newman, showed no enthusiasm for the exhibit, and the Secretary of Commerce, who visited Japan during the exhibit, insulted the Japanese by not attending the exhibit on his own country's patron saint.

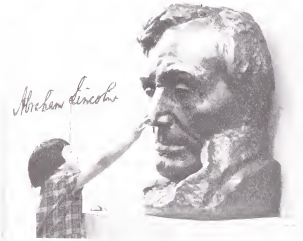
Professor Boritt recalls his impression that the Japanese embrace Lincoln as a symbol of the West. Like all symbols, Lincoln is meant to serve a certain purpose, and inconvenient aspects of the historical figure's real life are forgotten or, in Boritt's words, "fudged." In other words, they make Lincoln out to be a rather Oriental character. For example, ancestor worship is important in Japan. Westernization does not mean adopting the American worship of youth for them. When dealing with Lincoln, they portray him as a man who loved his family and worshipped his ancestors. His rather strained relationship with his father is ignored completely. Likewise, the Japanese have high respect for learning, a virtue symbolized for them by another famous American, Benjamin Franklin. They gloss over Lincoln's sparse education.

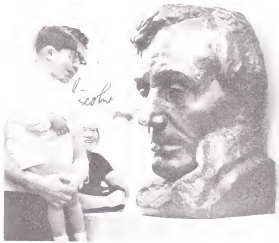
The Emancipation Proclamation figures prominently in the Japanese Lincoln story, but probably Lincoln's rise to fame from poverty is the part of the story with most meaning in contemporary Japan. Westernization means principally industrialization and social mobility. Professor Boritt points out that two decades ago scholars were interested in what some called the "M factor" in American history; many pointed to the great social mobility of this country as unique to America because, unlike any European or South American country, she was born with no feudal past — with no aristocracy and no static hierarchy of social custom. Increasingly, scholars are testing this hypothesis by comparing the experience of other nations, and their results seem to point to social mobility's being a function of industrialization rather than of national experience. Industrialization has come to different countries at different times, but whatever time it comes seems to prove to be a period of great social mobility. There is great social mobility in Japan right now, says Professor Boritt, and they find inspiration in Lincoln's rags-to-riches story.

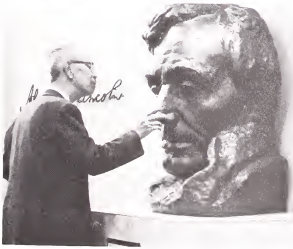
After the Australian tour, there were many who wanted to see the United States continue its cultural/trade promotions. American goods that went along with the Lincoln exhibit sold well. By 1970, however, the Commerce Department was much concerned about the "dollar drain" and decided to save money by cutting the Lincoln exhibit from the budget. Thus ended Lincoln's posthumous tour of the Orient, but its brief career had proved again that Abraham Lincoln is an international figure who comprises the country's best public relations tool.

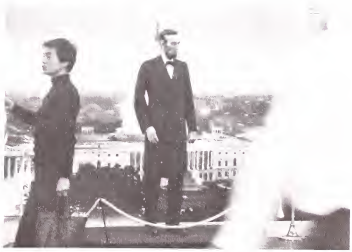
Courtesy of G.S. Boritt, Bolton, Massachusetts











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Lincoln Would Baffle Any Communist Mind

By INEZ ROBB

"Springfield, Ill.—Five members of the visiting Russian farm delegation—on their return to the airport to board the plane for Chicago—stopped briefly to pay their respects at the tomb of President Lincoln." (Item in a New York newspaper.)

Ever since I read that brief story, I have been wondering what our five Russian visitors knew about the man at whose tomb they stopped in passing. Did they know who he was? Or what "the great star early droops in the western sky" means to this nation? Or of the impact of this apostle of freedom and the individual on men the world around?

Doubtless they stopped, the Russian quintet, because it was protocol, and the Russians are sticklers for protocol when it pays. The USSR Embassy in Washington and the hand that works the puppets in Moscow would know the value of such a visit and make it mandatory.

Sharp Contrast

They must have found the American shrine in sharp contrast to the Lenin and now Stalin mausoleum in Red Square—no glass coffin and no waxen figure. Instead, just a tomb in another Midwest town to which, nonetheless, thousands of Americans find their way annually.

What would our visitors make of a man who attained the highest elective office in the land and who believed "As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy. Whatever differs from this, to the extent of the difference, is no democracy.

To our visitors, "democracy" is a matter of dialectics, on which they have a stranglehold. A master of dialectics can explain away anything, even the slave camps, and he probably would not have too much difficulty with such a forthright Lincolnism as "I believe this government cannot endure permanently half-slave and half-free."

Would it come as a surprise to the five, whose government only so recently ceased denouncing American capitalism and all its works, to know that their brief pause honored an American President who said "Labor is prior to, and independent to capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed."

Individual Dignity

And how would this little group explain away, even with acrobatic dialectics, Lincoln's superb statement on the dignity of the individual: "It is difficult to make a man miserable while he feels he is worthy of himself and claims kindred to the great God who made him."

Even a Communist master of double think might have trouble with such a subject as Abraham Lincoln. How explain, how translate, a man on the verge of victory in a devastating, bitter war, who could envision a nation reunited "with malice toward none, with

COURIER-POST, Camden, N. J., Wednesday, August 31, 1955

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Lincoln Would Baffle Any Communist Mind

By INEZ ROBB

"Springfield, Ill.—Five members of the visiting Russian farm delegation—on their return to the airport to board the plane for Chicago—stopped briefly to pay their respects at the tomb of President Lincoln." (Item in a New York newspaper.)

Ever since I read that brief story, I have been wondering what our five Russian visitors knew about the man at whose tomb they stopped in passing. Did they know who he was? Or what "the great star early droops in the western sky" means to this nation? Or of the impact of this apostle of freedom and the individual on men the world around?

Doubtless they stopped, the Russian quintet, because it was protocol, and the Russians are sticklers for protocol when it pays. The USSR Embassy in Washington and the hand that works the puppets in Moscow would know the value of such a visit and make it mandatory.

Sharp Contrast

They must have found the American shrine in sharp contrast to the Lenin and now Stalin mausoleum in Red Square—no glass coffin and no waxen figure. Instead, just a tomb in another Midwest town to which, nonetheless, thousands of Americans find their way annually.

What would our visitors make of a man who attained the highest elective office in the land and who believed "As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy." Whatever differs from this, to the extent of the difference, is no democracy.

To our visitors, "democracy" is a matter of dialectics, on which they have a stranglehold. A master of dialectics can explain away anything, even the slave camps, and he probably would not have too much difficulty with such a forthright Lincolnism as "I believe this government cannot endure permanently half-slave and half-free."

Would it come as a surprise to the five, whose government only so recently ceased denouncing American capitalism and all its works, to know that their brief pause honored an American President who said "Labor is prior to, and independent to capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed."

Individual Dignity

And how would this little group explain away, even with acrobatic dialectics, Lincoln's superb statement on the dignity of the individual: "It is difficult to make a man miserable while he feels he is worthy of himself and claims kindred to the great God who made him."

Even a Communist master of double think might have trouble with such a subject as Abraham Lincoln. How explain, how translate, a man on the verge of victory in a devastating, bitter war, who could envision a nation reunited "with malice toward none, with charity for all?"

Had the five, who visited the tomb so briefly, ever read the Gettysburg Address? And, if so, what did they—what do they—make of this man, this President, and his final testament "that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth?"

Protocol demanded the visit, and the quintet stopped briefly at the quiet shrine. Then they continued their tour of a land and a people whose meaning and substance may forever puzzle and elude them because of the indelible imprint left on both by the President at whose tomb they paid their duty call.

COURIER-POST, Camden, N. J., Wednesday, August 31, 1955

Lache gern ob guten Scherzen,
Lache, wo du lachen kannst;
Frohsinn scheuchet alle Schmerzen.
Frag' dich, ob du nicht gewannst,
Als du manche Schicksalsschläge
Lachend räumtest aus dem Wege!

Schenk

Mit dem Klagen, mit dem Zagen,
Wie verdarbst du's, ach so oft!
Lerne Trübes heiter tragen,
Und dein Glück kommt unverhofft.

Emanuel Geibel

New York Tribune
February 9, 1964

Fabiti

town Community School, 235 East 11th St., this evening at eight o'clock at the Village Gate, 185 Thompson St. Several stage stars have volunteered their services for the cabaret.

The second annual Cocktail Party to aid the work of the Brooklyn Association for Mental Health will be held this afternoon at the Town Hill Supper Club in Brooklyn.

The annual Dinner Dance, sponsored by the Brooklyn Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress, will take place tonight at the Kingsway Jewish Center, Brooklyn.

The annual entertainment and dance to benefit the school and scholarship fund of the Greek-American Institute will take place tonight at the Commodore.

After the Vienna Symphony Orchestra debut concert this evening at Carnegie Hall, a champagne supper will be given at the Pepsi-Cola Building, 500 Park Ave.

10—The first Air Force Ball will be held this evening at the New York Hilton. Proceeds will benefit the work of the Air Force Aid Society's "CHAP" program.

The Freedom Award Dinner and Dance of the Order of Lafayette will take place tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Colby College, Waterville, Me., is sponsoring an exhibition entitled "Maine and its Artists, 1710-1963," which will open here this evening at Whitney Museum of American Art and continue into March.

11—Members of the Men's Council will prepare and serve the food for the fourteenth annual Pancacke Brunch, which the Women of St. Bartholomew's Church will hold today in the church auditorium, 109 East 50th St. Proceeds will benefit welfare projects.

The twenty-eighth annual benefit luncheon and brige party for Catholic Big Sisters wil be held today (Shrove Tuseday) in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Pan Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association is sponsoring a benefit dinner dance to be given this evening at the new Nippon Club, 145 West 57th St. Proceeds will aid the organization's educational fund.

12—A benefit champagne reception and concert will be given today at 5 p. m. in the Foyer of Philharmonic Hall, Lincoln Center. Proceeds will benefit the activities in contemporary music of the International Society for Contemporary Music—The League of Composers.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion and Dames of the Loyal Legion will hold their fourth annual dance tonight in the Plaza ballroom.

13—The annual Bridge Party of the Haarlem Philharmonic Society ship fund will gain by the event.

The Forest Hills-Kew Gardens Auxiliary of the Mary Immaculate Hospital of Jamaica, Queens, will hold a benefit Valentine Dessert Card Party today at 1 p. m. at the Seminole Club, Forest Hills, Queens.

14—The fourth annual Blue Hill Troupe dance, to be held tonight at 10 p. m., in the Sheraton-East ballrom, will be a benefit for the new Grosvenor Neighborhood house at 105th St. and Amsterdam Ave.

A dinner meeting of Bryn Mawr college laumnae from New York and vicinity will take place this evening at The Wall Street Club, 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, to hear reports on the college's fund-raising drive.

The National Urban League Guild wil ihold its twenty-fourth annual "Beaux Arts" ball tonight, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Proceeds will aid the work of the League.

Tonight's performance of "The Girl Who Came to Supper," at the Broadway Theatre, will benefit The Greater New York Chapter of ANTA.

Benefit tea and exhibit of early American dolls, sponsored by the Women's Committee of the Long Island Historical Society Centennial, at the home of Mrs. Brevard K. Titter, 160 Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights.

The New York Southern Society will hold its annual dinner dance this evening at the Plaza.

15—The Ladies' Auxiliary of the American-Hungarian Medical Association will hold its annual dinner dance in the Plaza this evening. Proceeds of the ball will be used for the Association's various scientific and philanthropic activities.

The sixty-seventh annual luncheon of the Cornell Women's Club of Metropolitan New York will take place today in the Trianon Ballroom of the New York Hilton.

The philanthropic work of the Physicians' Wives' League of Greater New York will gain from proceeds of the dinner dance to be held tonight in the Waldorf-Astoria's Sert Room.

Tonight's performance of "Hella Dolly," at the St. James Theatre, will aid the Jacob and Helen Adler Foundation for Torah Academy, Far Rockaway, Queens.

The Benevolent Group of the New York State Fire Fighters Association will hold its first annual dinner dance tonight in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, at which its Heroism Award will be presented.

The annual luncheon of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Italian Hospital, 123 W. 110th St., will take place at noon today in the Waldorf-Astoria ballroom.

The annual Queen Esther Grand Purim Ball will be held this evening at Temple Israel, in Great Neck, L. I. Proceeds will be applied to the charitable works of the Temple.

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New York Tribune
February 9, 1964

Tahiti

Why Hiva Oa in the Marquesas Celebrates Lincoln's Birthday

By Wilman Menard

When I came topside just after dawn, the Tahiti trading-schooner was still sailing smartly in the trades in the far South Pacific—and, suddenly, remembering the date, I realized that it was Lincoln's birthday.

Then the distance from Springfield, Illinois seemed almost interplanetary, and I thought rather nostalgically of a nation celebrating the birthday of a most honored President: bands and bunting . . . hot dogs and lemonade . . . rail-splitting contests and potato-sack races . . . and an actor, complete with whiskers and stove-pipe hat sonorously proclaiming: "'Four-score-and-seven-years-ago . . .'"

Now, in the first pearling of dawn, the Taaroa was moving in close to the French-owned island of Hiva Oa of the Marquesas Group. It was an impressive mountainous island, with lofty peaks. When the first rays of the sun struck the slopes, I saw the waterfalls dropping from great heights, flashing brightly against the heavy deep-green foliage in their merry rush to the sea.

Certainly, an enchanting sight on this particular Lincoln's Birthday.

Then there was the rustle of bare feet, and Tiro the roly-poly Tahitian skipper of the Taaroa was standing beside me, yawning, scratching the enormous globe of his stomach — and marveling anew at God's work.

I scanned the sea, the island, and the perfect-weather sky, and to make the day more noteworthy, I said rather importantly: "It's Abraham Lincoln's Birthday, you know. He was one of our greatest chiefs."

"Yes, yes, it is so." He made a languid gesture toward the picturesque palm-shaded village along the shore. "And that is Atuana—and today, because it is a holiday, nobody will work."

"But today isn't Sunday," I reminded him.

"Yes, I know," he said. "But, as you say, it's Abraham Lincoln's birthday."

"Lincoln's birthday here! Why?" And I added: "Since when are the French celebrating Lincoln's birthday?"

Tiro shrugged his broad shoulders. "I don't really know," he admitted.

CELEBRATION

And when I stepped ashore in Atuana Village, I found that it was, indeed, a day of faarearea, or celebration. The trading-stores were tightly shuttered, the post office was closed, but from its veranda a faded, hand-made American flag hung motionless in

the limpid air. The sight of the Stars-and-Stripes stopped me dead in my tracks. What was this all about?

Then I heard singing.

It was singing as only the Polynesians can render, tones and harmonies violating all choral concepts, yet compelling and moving because of the simple heart-felt melody. The villagers, attired in their Sunday-best, were gathered in the meeting-house adjoining the mission-church, proving that singing a *himene* can be more than prosaic vocalizing, and that the human voice can be a marvelous cathedral-organ. The men chanted in deep bass notes, and at regular polyphonic intervals the women's sopranos rose like swift white birds into a sky filled with brilliant sunshine.

And they were singing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

When the word was passed inside by a small boy that an American had arrived on the schooner and was outside listening with his mouth gaping, I was enthusiastically beckoned in, and when I hesitated several Marquesans rushed out and hauled me inside and set me alongside the native missionary on the platform.

And in the end I was forced to speak to the assembly, who, although they did not understand English, listened attentively, nodding their heads and murmuring politely. A burst of applause followed my short speech introducing myself and telling why I was in the Marquesas. The missionary pantomimed for me to continue talking. Evidently, it wasn't every day that an American came ashore in Atuana, and they seemed to like the intonations of a new tongue.

So I felt it was more than appropriate that I deliver in English a barely remembered recitation of The Gettysburg Address—to which they all listened raptly, but without comprehension.

Finally, I pantomimed my curiosity to the missionary: "Just why are you celebrating Lincoln's Birthday?

PUZZLING

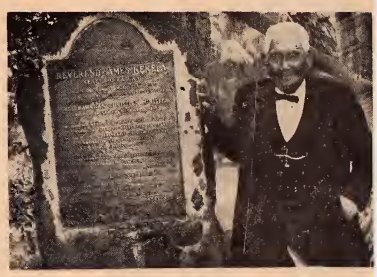
But I could not adequately convey my question, and Captain Tiro was not at hand to interpret my English or Tahitian, because, due to the puzzling holiday, he and his seamen were busy unloading cargo from the schooner.

It wasn't until another voyage in another schooner in another year to the Marquesas that I was to learn the reason.

A pearl-buyer in Papeete, Tahiti, on the eve of my departure, had advised me: "Look up a Hawaiian chap in Atuana by the name of Sam Kekela, and if he tries to sell you a watch don't cut him short on the assumption that he's a swindler, because if you do you'll miss quite a remarkable story."

And, because I was intrigued, I did ferret out the elderly Hawaiian, who was sunning himself on the beach; and closely by his Marquesan wife was plaiting palm fronds for a fishbasket. This was Samuel Kekela, son

More on ABE—P 16



James S. Kekela, grandson of the heroic missionary, stands beside the tablet erected in memory of his grandfather. The inscription reads, in part, "Reverend James Kekela . . . went as a pioneer missionary to the Marquesas Islands where for 19 years he exercised a remarkable influence against cannibalism and tribal warfare . . . In 1864 he was signally rewarded by Abraham Lincoln for rescuing an American seaman from cannibals."

New York Tribune
New York, New York
Februare 9, 1964

Abe Lincoln in the South Pacific—

(Continued from page 14)

of the famous missionary James Kekela and founder of the largest mission-station in the Marquesas during the last century.

And so, finally, I did find out about the watch, and why the Hiva Oans celebrated Lincoln's Birthday.

When his father James died, Sam had inherited the large gold watch, a rather remarkable gift.

And this is how missionary James Kekela had come into possession of the fine timepiece:

CANNIBALS

The wild cannibal tribes of Puamau, where Kekela had built his large station, had long nursed a hatred for the white seamen and harpooners who came ashore into the Marquesan villages off their whaling cruises to drink and carouse and take the native women. The Marquesan's desire for vengeance was particularly aggravated when a Peruvian whaling-ship sailed into the Bay of Puamau, firing upon the defenseless villages, kidnapping and ravishing the village women, and carrying off some bludgeoned men to work in the mines of Peru. The Puamau tribes made a pledge then to eat the next white man found ashore, or who could be enticed from a ship to the beach.

It was, therefore, unfortunate timing that the American whaling-ship Congress, under command of Capt. C. Stranburg, dropped anchor in the Bay of Puamau, on the extreme northeasterly coast of the Island of Hiva Oa. They had been forced in to provision, water, and make necessary overhaulings to hull and rigging.

And it was doubly unfortunate that the mate of the whaler, Jonathan Whalon, decided to go ashore.

When the Captain who had ordered him to stay aboard, was napping in his cabin, the mate, unable to suppress his curiosity, had two seamen row him ashore in the longboat. When they came in close to the beach, a group of painted Marquesan warriors emerged from the coconut grove—and with them were several handsome, full-breasted women who waved.

The mate vaulted over the bow and splashed ashore through the shallows in his enthusiasm to seal immediate friendship with the waving, grinning natives—and to receive his traditional gift of a Marquesan beauty. Whalon needed no urging to accompany the natives up the valley away from the mission-station.

Far back in the valley, the friendliness of the Marquesans suddenly altered. The one in command gave a husky order, and Whalon was seized, knocked to the ground and tied up with coconut-fibre rope, then thrown between the roots of a large tree overshadowing a *marae*, pagan sacrificial-altar. Faggots and logs were gathered for the roasting, while the chief's messengers summoned other members of their tribe for the long-awaited *puakaenata, human long-pig* feast of revenge.

James Kekela had been away from Puamau at another mission station when the whaleship had arrived. According to his own account, when he returned he was immediately greeted with the information of the abducting of the mate of the Congress, who was about "to be roasted and eaten." He was told by his assistant Kaukau that the leader was a chief named Mato, whose son had been kidnapped by the Peruvian blackbirders.

The next morning, Kekela dressed himself in his Sunday preaching-clothes and, accompanied by Kaukau, rushed up the valley with only the Bible in his hand.

ROASTING

When they arrived, Mato and his warriors were ready to

New York Tribune
New York, New York
Februare 9, 1964

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(Continued from page 14)

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Mr. Lincoln Comes to European DPs

Our author, David H. Gillard, formerly a copy boy of The Christian Science Monitor, and recently returned from Western Europe where he worked with DPs through the World YMCA/YWCA, has sent us an article drawn from the pages of his European experience.

Now a reporter in Batavia, N.Y., he writes: "I have found it most amazing how much of my 10 months of floor walking as a copy boy has come into play in my present journalistic experience. It is good to be home again."

By David H. Gillard
Batavia, N.Y.

"What Europe needs is a man like your Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Dave," commented Steve, my driver, a young Yugoslav Displaced Person, as we drove up to the little German restaurant to eat our noonday meal. My expressed surprise upon noticing the street we had parked on was named Lincolnstrasse prompted Steve's observation.

Steve further observed that Mr. Lincoln would not have tolerated a Europe divided, half slave and half free. "He would have done something about it," he asserted. Steve made the comments while we were working together in Munich, Germany.

Several months later, after I had been transferred to Bremen, it was in making preparations for our orientation observance of Lincoln's birthday at Camp Grohn, embarkation center for DPs coming to America, that Steve's sharp awareness of Europe's need came suddenly to mind. I decided to do something about it. As the World YMCA/YWCA was responsible for the orientation and recreation of the DPs, it seemed appropriate to make February 12 a living, realistic experience for those who would soon reap a harvest of freedom derived from our great President's stand.

* * *

Fortunately, one of the staff members, Karl Heinz Falk, a young German of tall stature and slim build, with a face and head of Lincolnesque proportions filled the bill perfectly. In previous observances of American national holidays he had been everything from a Pilgrim father to an Indian in tribal costume.

The morning of Feb. 12 last year, our Y office was abuzz with preparations for our realistic observance. In one corner of the room, Mr. Falk was stepping back through the pages of history and time, affixing a black beard to his chin, and adjusting a loosely tied bow tie. With dignity he placed a stovepipe hat upon his head; he was assuming the coveted role of Mr. Lincoln. In another part of the office an orientation officer, my secretary and an artist were busy translating into German and transcribing onto a scroll the words of Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

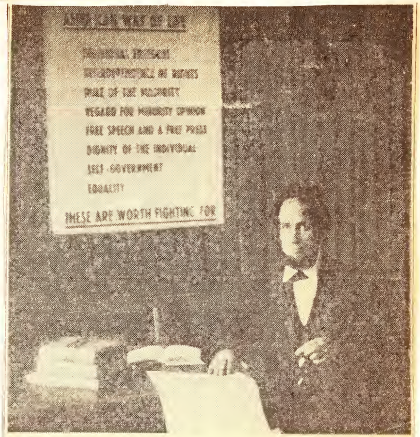
The transition complete, Mr. Falk no longer looked, acted, nor appeared to be a German national; he had become a disturbingly realistic Mr. Lincoln. As we left the room he reached to open the door for me in the formal, European manner. I found myself hastening to reverse the procedure in honor and deepest respect for our revered Mr. President. Catching the significance of this turned-about formality, Mr. Lincoln Falk adjusted his shoulders, politely tipped his top hat, and strode majestically from the room.

Quickly assuming his role of honored guest for the day, Mr. Lincoln Falk found it a slightly jarring experience to ride in the jeep across camp to the movie auditorium. There he was to deliver his Gettysburg address in German to an awaiting audience of over 500 DPs.

* * *

Our Mr. Lincoln achieved his greatest dramatic and realistic heights in reading the Gettysburg address. As the stage curtains parted softly to either side of him, our "Mr. President" was standing impressively in the searching beams of a spotlight. With outstretched hands he held the unrolled scroll. In the darkened auditorium a hush fell as Mr. Lincoln began.

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," Mr. Lincoln Falk began. As the word liberty fell upon the ears of the receptive audience it rang a penetrating and timely bell of appreciation. It captured their spirit as liberty bells in Philadelphia and Berlin have struck responsive chords in the hearts of others. Suddenly it became beautifully apparent that all truly free men share a respect and reverence for the liberty ideal.



David H. Gillard

Karl Heinz Falk in his role as Mr. Lincoln, in Germany

Mr. Lincoln Falk's voice sang out a message of freedom, of hope, and of democratic faith from the pages of history. For this gathering it probably carried as great a significance as it had for the nation when Lincoln read it at Gettysburg. It fell upon the ears of those starved for freedom. They received his words as my Yugoslav friend Steve had once expressively hoped they would receive a latter-day Lincoln.

The Gettysburg address is filled with words and phrases these people readily understood. "The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here. . . ," reminded our audience of other brave men they knew, who had given their lives in this continual struggle for freedom.

"It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced," left many, I am sure, with a feeling of rededication as they prepared to leave for a new homeland.

As Mr. Lincoln Falk ended his reading with positive affirmation of a faith in the future of democratic government, the audience, whose search had been long and hard for a reaffirmation of that faith, stood and burst into applause. Mr. Lincoln Falk and his Gettysburg address in German had been a complete and resounding success.

* * *

After a round of social and orientation calls in the camp had been completed, Mr. Lincoln vanished from the northern European scene as quickly as it took Mr. Falk to remove the false whiskers and toupee, and to doff his formal attire of coat and tails with silver striped black trousers.

None of us really wanted to see him leave. For one day Steve's wish for a Mr. Lincoln had been fulfilled. Actually it became obvious it was not so much the man as the thoughts expressed by Abraham Lincoln that Europe needs most. I found it reassuring to see his ideals, his faith in our democratic heritage and future, kindle a spark of hope, ignite a spontaneous applause of shared belief. In the hearts of all free men "government of the people, by the people, for the people," remains the most treasured goal.

Christian Science Monitor
2-1-5
Entertainment.

Publishers' Weekly, Sept. 11, 1920

(Drinkwater Play in Check)

In September the Czecho-Slovak Republic will commemorate its founding in a manner highly interesting to Americans. John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" is to be produced at Prague in Check. Lincoln is becoming more and more widely accepted as a symbol standing for liberty. It is because of this and the intrinsic high quality of the young Englishman's work that his play has been selected. Mr. Drinkwater is leaving England for Prague to enjoy the performance